AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHFUL, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

CONDUCTING EDITOR,
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CULTIVATION OF OATS.

Their Use and Importance in the United States.—Oats have been an object of cultivation from the earliest period of the settlement of this country. They have never constituted an article of human food here, except with a very few immigrants who had been accustomed to them in their native land. It has been questioned whether the heavier kinds, as the Imperial, the Potato, and the Poland oats, might not, with skillful preparation, be introduced into our hospitals and among the laboring poor, with manifest advantage. They are a light yet nutritive diet, and in all cases, we believe, wholesome; as is shown by the stalwart forms and brawny limbs of such of the better class of Scotch and Irish peasantry as are accustomed to eating oat meal. But our summers are too warm and dry to produce the heavier kinds in the perfection they are grown abroad, in the cooler and moister climate of Great Britain; and the more suitable adaptation of our soil and climate to the growth of Indian corn, which, though less nutritive, is equally wholesome and palatable, will probably forever preclude the introduction of oats to any extent among us, as human food.

Their true value is as food for working animals. *No other grain will secure*, (with the exception probably of wheat and barley,) *pound for pound, more working capacity in animals, than sound, heavy oats;* and it is as a food for horses, mules, and working oxen that they are generally used. Like beans, they constitute an excellent food for sheep, the large proportion of nitrogen in both constituting an important element of wool. They are sometimes fed to poultry, pigs, and fattening cattle, which is very well as affording a change of diet; but they should not be relied on for the rapid production of fat, as they are deficient in the elements necessary for the speedy, yet economical ripening of animals for the shambles.

Limit of their Growth within the United States.—Oats are essentially a north-loving grain. They are nowhere raised in greater perfection than in Scotland, latitude about 56°. They mature finely to the extreme northern borders of the Union, but they attain their perfection within our limits, probably between 43° and 45°. South of 36° they seldom yield a full, heavy berry; and perhaps they are not a profitable crop south of 38°. The Egyptian oat has, however, been found to yield well, in certain seasons, as low down as southern Mississippi and Georgia, or below 30° North latitude.

Quantity Produced in the United States.—The aggregate of the oat crop was returned in the Census Report for 1840, as over 123,000,000 bushels; and for 1850, as more than 145,000,000.

Soil and Situation.—Any soil and situation—if not too far south—that will give a good yield of wheat, will produce a fine crop of oats; and much that is too wet or cold for the former, will afford a satisfactory return of the latter. No soil is better suited to the oat than what is termed a loam; and if this approximates to a stiff clay, it does not impair its adaptedness for oats, provided it be well drained, and properly broken up. Sandy or light land is not adapted to them. Oats are a heavy drain upon a soil, and no large crop can be relied upon except on a strong soil.

Manures from the barn-yard ought not to be applied directly to this crop, unless previously thoroughly rotted, nor then in overdoses. The mineral manures, such as lime, plaster, salt, ashes, and also bone-dust, guano, or superphosphate, may be applied, in moderate quantities, with benefit. If there be too much stimulus to the growth of oats, they will not take up a sufficient proportion of silex to give a proper support to the stalks, as the silicate of potash mainly constitutes the skeleton of the plant; and without a full equivalent of this, the plant crinkles or lodges long before it matures. A friend, who employed an excellent Scotch farmer, soon after the Peruvian guano was introduced into this country, sent him a few bags, with instructions to sow 300 pounds per acre, on the field allotted for oats, which was previously in good condition. Thinking his employer somewhat demented in limiting the quantity to such a trifle, as he deemed it, he applied about 700 pounds per acre, and the result was, as might have been foreseen, the early lodging of the stalks, and the total loss of the crop.

Preparation of the Ground.—The field for oats should be early prepared for the reception of the seed. If stiff land, it is better to plow near the close of the preceding autumn, then sow early in the spring without additional plowing. Of course, deep and thorough pulverization is essential to this crop, equally with almost any other. The use of the heavy harrow and field-roller in preparing the soil, is essential in those instances specified for the wheat crop. (See page 385 of the last volume of our paper.)

Varieties of Seed Oats.—Forty or more varieties of oats are reckoned in Europe, most of which have originated from accidental specimens found in the oat fields. We say *accidental*, according to the current phraseology; but nothing is accidental in Nature, or produced without sufficient cause, and strictly in accordance with the inevitable laws impressed upon the plant or animal. These laws are simply hidden, and it is only because unknown to us, we call them accidents. These varieties are all unquestionably the effects of *self-hybridization*, or of long-continued cultivation in particular soils and climate, which gradually impart a fixed character to the plant. We have tried many of the best European kinds, which have proved decidedly superior on their first introduction here; but owing to our dry and hot summer climate, the seed is liable to degenerate. We, however, know a gentleman towards the east end of Long Island, who has cultivated a heavy variety he received from Washington ten or twelve years ago, and has maintained their distinctive character of plumpness and weight till last year, when the excessive drouth lessened the weight, though it did not in any respect, diminish the exterior plumpness of the grain. This experiment confirms our belief, that some of the heavy varieties may be maintained in nearly their original excellence even in this country, with careful culture.

The kind usually cultivated here is the White common oat. The Black is often raised in western New-York and Pennsylvania. Both varieties are elongated with a tendency to awns, but are hardy and productive. With a kindly soil and under proper management, the heavier, round, plump, awnless kinds are the largest yielders. Such are the White Poland, the Imperial, the Potato, and the Dyock or Egyptian oats.

Quantity of Seed per Acre.—Too thin seeding is the practice in this country.

Nothing will justify this but thin soil. The oat, like spring wheat, has to grow quickly, and has not time to tiller much. Seed enough, therefore, should be applied to allow it to grow up and mature at once. If sown broadcast, from 3 to 3½ bushels per acre, on good soil, are required, and sometimes four may be advantageously sown. If the drill is used for sowing in rows, two-thirds the quantity is sufficient.

Harvesting is too often deferred beyond the proper period for securing the greatest value of straw and grain. The grain is intrinsically better—more nutritive—before it is fully ripened, than when *dead ripe*. The straw, of course, is far preferable. The proper time for cutting, is when the straw has changed at the bottom, and the berry has become so hard as not to yield readily to pressure between the thumb and finger. It should have passed from the milk to the dough state. For seed, the oat ought to be well ripened before cutting.

Curing.—Oats should be thoroughly dried in the field before stacking or threshing, as the slightest mustiness is injurious to horses. It impairs the nutritive value of the oats beside rendering the animal liable to disease. Oats ought to be stored for some months after threshing before they are fit to use. They are apt to produce grease, flatulence, and rough hair, in horses that are fed upon them unless they have been thoroughly cured.

Bruising Oats before feeding is great economy, instead of feeding whole. It saves just so much muscular exertion of the animal; he feeds quicker and lies down to his digestion much sooner; and you are only by this means certain that his stomach and intestinal canal are not occupied and weakened by passing a quantity of whole grain, that imparts no nutriment to the system, after having absorbed largely of its gastric and other vital juices. The poultry and swine that have access to the droppings, are frequently more benefitted by such feeding, than the animals to which they are first fed.

Cutting in the Milk for Fodder.—From bad weather, a late season, or some other cause, it may be advisable to cut oats when in the milk, and cure them the same as hay. When our grass crop was short we have often done this, and found them as valuable for winter feed as the best of Timothy or Red Top. They ought to be cut finely (without threshing) with a hay-cutter, previous to feeding.

A STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—The Legislature of Michigan, during its recent session, passed an act which makes provision for the organization of an agricultural college, to be located within ten miles of the capital of the State. The objects of the school shall be to improve and teach the science and practice of agriculture. The branches to be taught are to include natural philosophy, chemistry, botany, animal and vegetable physiology, geology, mineralogy, meteorology, veterinary art, mensuration, leveling, political economy, book-keeping, and the mechanic arts connected with agriculture. The tution is to be forever free to pupils within the State. From the beginning of April to the end of October, all the pupils are to be required to devote not less nor more than four hours to manual labor.

SALE OF THE WEBSTER ESTATE AND STOCK AT MARSHFIELD.

Under a license of the Probate Court, the executors of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, offered for sale at public auction, on Wednesday, the Marshfield estate of the deceased statesman, and the remaining portion of the excellent farm stock upon it. It is gratifying to know, as the result, that "Marshfield" is still to be retained, according to his expressed wishes, in his own family. The sale was attended by a large number of persons. The real estate was divided into eleven lots, each of which was sold separately. The first ten, comprising the old "Winslow House," the grist-mill, the "Island Farm," &c., were taken by various purchasers. Respecting the disposition of the eleventh lot, the correspondent of the Boston Journal says:

Lot No. 11 on the catalogue, was "all the right, title and interest of Mr. Webster in and to the Mansion House, outbuildings and land immediately adjoining the same." The land amounted to 340 acres. The lot includes, if we are correctly informed, the original purchase of Mr. Webster at Marshfield. It is the original "Marshfield lot"—the other lots which were sold being those which Mr. Webster added to his estate by subsequent purchases. The first purchase was made by Mr. Webster in 1835. There is a mortgage on the estate of $3,000 or $4,000, and a marriage settlement in favor of Mrs. Webster, which continues during her life-time. The executors, in offering the property, did not warrant any title or interest to the property. Whatever the right and title might be after Mrs. Webster's decease, and to determine which, it would be necessary to have a legal decision through a suit at equity, was offered for sale in order to close the estate and give a clear title to the estate. Mr. J. W. Paige was the purchaser, at $200. This disposition of the right will give to Mr. Webster's family the clear and full title to "Marshfield," and secure the fulfillment of the earnest desire of Mr. Webster, as expressed in his will—"My greatest and leading wish is to preserve Marshfield, if I can, in the blood and name of my family."

As a general thing, the live stock brought good prices.

A full-blood Alderney heifer, three years old, with calf, sold for $155; her twin mate, not with calf, for $70; two full-blood Ayrshire heifers, (twins), three years old, sold for $50 each; a full-blood Ayrshire heifer calf, a very fine animal, one year old, sold for $37 50, and a half-blood, of same age, for $33; a half-blood Hungarian heifer, two years old, sold for $24; two half-blood Devon heifers sold at $36 and $33; a three-year old half-blood Devon heifer, with a calf by the full-blood Alderney bull, sold for $49; a full-blood Alderney bull, thee years old, sold for $76; another of the same breed, full-blood, one year old, from the Motley stock, sold for $51; a two-year old Devon bull brought $88: a two-year old Hungarian bull $26; a full-blood Ayrshire bull calf, a year old, from the stock of James Brown, sold for $35.

The working oxen sold at good prices. They were half-blood Devons, and splendid animals to look upon. One pair, 8 years old, sold for $155; one pair 6 years old, $182 50; one pair 5 years old, $175; two pairs 3 years old, $115 and $85—the latter not "broken."

The Cheviot sheep sold for from $4 50 to $12 each. The South Downs sold for from $3 12 to $8 50.

A large portion of this stock, and especially the best animals, were purchased by gentlemen in different parts of the State, who are interested in improving their farm stock. They will be distributed chiefly in Norfolk, Bristol and Essex counties.

For the American Agriculturist.

WATERLOO CORRESPONDENCE.

Vous avez beau, as the French say, in publishing a long article on hop growing, at a time when the sale of hop beer "is present death in Mantua."

I like your horticultural leader, a notice of Hovey's March number. All that is said about deep trenching is true, and indispensable to him whose acres are at the minimum; but to the farmer it may not always pay, as draining and plowing in manure deeply is a substitute, though not an equivalent; as you say, "deep tillage turns the drouth to good account, doing away the necessity of irrigation, and aiding the good effects of mulching." But where is that trenching spade to be found that works twenty inches deep?

I wish you would copy Wilson Flagg's article on "illusive distances and magnitude." If it is too artistic, nature will gain in the contrast; David Thomas says, "never train ornamental trees lest you spoil nature's fair proportions." The grove in front of his mansion was as wild and unshorn, as the trees and shrubbery of the tangled glen; what painter can improve upon natare when she runs wild. You say truly, "we need not go to England to study and learn the work we have to do, for nature, who is the only correct teacher, is here before us, undespoiled by the vagaries of ostentatious improvers." My whole life has been spent in those mercantile delusions, which shut out the truths of nature, too late to be improved, until the loss can only be felt! How true it is that the commercial farmer lays in ruins with remorseless sacrilege every object that would delight the heart of a true lover of nature, and then points exultingly to his bald hills and plains, as if their denudings were proofs of his civilization.

The article from Tompkins Co., on the locust borer, is rather long, besides the experiment, is not yet a *fait accompli*. I have had locusts (Robinea pseud acacia) grown in a rich soil large enough for posts, before the borer assailed them; if only the branches are attacked, cut them off, and the trunk will grow to the saw-log size, as I can show. Let no farmer who will need posts for fences, neglect to set locust trees, at least by the road-side of his farm; when one fails, plant another. The borer has never appeared but once in this region to any injurious extent.

You say "look out for the golden stream," Why can't that matchless reformer of urban evils, Fernando Wood, order a few thousand tubs of *ta feu* mixed with the nitrogenless street-sweepings, after they are *dumped* on the piers, ready to be shipped to the starved soils of the coast and islands of New-York. How can your Babylon hope to live forever and ever, in violation of nature's laws for reproduction. Why not employ those poor ones who seek labor to give them bread, in the laudable occupation of saving and distributing the elements by which alone bread can be made.

I have set out some wild high blackberry bushes to find out how far the New-Rochelles are overrated. At Aurora, the Catawba grape, under good culture and the lake influence, does well in warm dry seasons; but I am satisfied that the Isabella is the grape for our climate. How does it compare with the the Concord grape?

Our peach trees appear to be done for,

this year at least. May we not hope that the same Jack Frost (22° below zero for three nights) has also put the insect enemies of the tree *hors du combat* for some time to come. March has been a winter month this year, but it is a long road that has no turn.

WATERLOO, March 26, 1855. N'IMPORTE.

For the American Agriculturist.

HARROWING WHEAT ON NEW LAND.

About eighteen years ago, when I was a boy, my grandfather had a piece of new land sowed in the fall with wheat, which, giving no signs of vegetation in the spring, was sowed over again on the 12th day April, with two bushels of oats per acre and one bushel of common blue plaster, while I harrowed them in. At harvest time we had the largest crop of grain I ever saw cut on the ground with a cradle. It yielded about 20 bushels of wheat and thirty bushels of oats per acre. We tried it bolted for bread, but it was not palatable for man, though we had the best lot of horse feed in the neighborhood. I was well convinced at the time, and forever after, that the harrowing and plaster brought that wheat forward. Since that time I have harrowed new ground wheat several times, and invariably with great success. The harrow should be very sharp and not a very heavy wood. The roots of the wheat were woven in with the roots of the stumps and every small fiber on the ground, so that there was very little torn out of the ground. I am not positive that this operation would be good for old ground wheat, for it might uproot a great quantity of the grain.

This process of harrowing wheat operates to a good effect in two ways: First, it cultivates the land by refreshing it, and covers up the plaster, which should always be sown after the first harrowing; and secondly, it cuts and divides the shoots in such a way that it is very much like transplanting. I have even gone further in this renewing of crops. I have tried it on old meadows that were nearly run out, and by sowing on three or four quarts of Timothy seed I have had my meadows yield me double the amout of hay to the acre.

To renew old meadows you must begin directly after mowing them. First sow on the seed, and then harrow and cross harrow, and you will be paid with double the amount of hay. You may benefit your meadows from one-third to one-half by harrowing without any seed. This operates the same as the wheat; but your fertilizer need not be put on until spring. Where your meadows are naturally wet, this process is better than plowing them up and seeding them anew.

A. S. SMITH.

NICHOLS, Tioga Co., N. Y.

AMERICAN SALT MEATS IN FRANCE.

The Parisian correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce says: Nearly three columns of the *Constitutionnel* of this morning are conceded to the prices of meat and the value of North American supplies. In another journal, a sensible writer had proved that the main dependence of France and Europe must be on the United States, and not on the regions of La Plata, of which the beef had excited strong hopes and set many scientific heads on processes of jerking and preservation. According to the *Constitutionnel* butcher's meat has advanced in France 40 per cent. since 1852. The causes are assigned, and they offer but little encouragement for the future. Among the working class the evil is the sorest, next to the dearness of bread, which the provinces suffer, not the privileged metropolis. Our Republic's immense production of anima food is detailed by the French writer. I seems inexhaustible—adequate for the rest of the world; and the Indian corn with which the hogs are fattened! In fine, he observes, North America, with its magnificent rivers, its prodigious net of railroads and canals, is the only country of the globe which can relieve our dearth and distress, and send us salted meats at a low price. The rates of our pork and beef, as now sold and eagerly sought at Marseilles and the chief manufacturing cities of the north, east and west, are then reported; soon there will be an unlimited demand. At the end of the editorial article specific directions are given, touching the preparation for the table, of the excellent American salt meats.

For the American Agriculturist.

REMINISCENCES OF BOYHOOD DAYS UPON THE FARM.

The golden age of human life, as of the world in which we live, is always in the future or the past; it is never present.

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast
Man never is, but always to be blessed."

Yes; to most men rest is *future;* it is seldom here; but sometimes the sunshine that illumines the future throws a bright halo about the past. The gray-headed veteran talks of "the good old times," when he was a boy. The man who has just begun to descend the declivity of life imagines that the days of boyhood were more sunny than those of mature life; and, in fact they were so. With most men the first years of life are the best. The innocence of youth brings happiness. The pleasures of youth bring a higher relish. Sleep is sweeter. The cares of wealth, office and duty are unknown. We love, therefore, to review the scenes of childhood. 'Tis sweet, only in memory to visit the old homestead. It is this power of association that gives such an undying charm to "sweet home," to "the cot where I was born," to "the old oaken bucket that hung in the well," and other popular songs whose beauty never fades.

New-Hampshire has a cold climate and a comparatively barren soil. Let a stranger pass from Portsmouth, to Coos County, on the line of the railroad, and he will wonder how sufficient space can be cleared of stones to furnish arable land to the farmers. In some of the best agricultural towns, from large portions of the arable land, stones enough have been taken to cover the entire soil with a pavement. Several crops of stones are successively taken off. Every time the ground is plowed, a new coat of stones appears upon the surface. The farm on which I passed the first 20 years of my life was one of the best grass farms in the County of Belknap. It had a northern exposure inclining very much toward the polar regions. It was two weeks later in spring, on this account, than farms with a southern inclination which were in sight of my father's windows. The northeast storms, in winter, were terrible. The snow drifts were piled so high that all fences and all traces of the road were often obliterated. Travelers often wandered from the highway, over the drifted snow, hardened by furious eastern blasts, into the adjacent fields, and sometimes their lives were periled by their mistakes. The last traces of these mountain drifts did not disappear till the spring wheat was sown on the ridges above them.

The process of preparing the ground for a crop is still fresh in my memory. The breaking up of the green sward was done in the fall. The stones that had gradually been denuded by culture, were dug out. Some of them only presented, like buried giants, their noses to the sun. Then a huge pit must be dug to loosen the earth around them. Strong chains were bound about them and four large oxen were hitched on and, their strength, with the aid of pries (levers) behind would unhouse the monsters and expose them to the open day. The whole piece was thoroughly scoured and every hidden enemy was routed and drawn off. Then, if there were stone heaps upon the ground, the larger ones were carted away and thrown into stacks in some corner of the field or dumped down by the road side. Being so placed, they gave a slovenly appearance to the highway and among them, all kinds of briars grew unmolested. The small stones from the heaps were tossed about the ground and plowed in. It was a theory of my father that they kept the ground loose and attracted the heat of the sun. It is quite probable they were of some utility to the crop in preventing the soil from becoming too compact and in conducting heat. When the ground was laid down to grass, many of these same stones worked their way to the top and must be removed to save the scythe in haying. Picking stones, alone, in a cold, cloudy day of spring, before the snows have entirely disappeared from along the fences, is about as uninviting a process as can be named. No power of imagination can throw a charm about it. It wears out the fingers and the patience. It makes the back ache and the head swim. Many a time, when the genial sun had mastered the cold, and broken through the clouds have I seated myself on a dry spot of earth and whiled away an hour in play with my little black dog, "Tiro." But the little cur had no sympathy with my toil. He would stay with me no longer than the play lasted. The chimney corner pleased him better than the damp ground. When it was found that "Tiro" and I did less than I ordinarily accomplished alone, the dog was detained at home. I was heartily rejoiced when my father resolved to clear every stone heap from his fields and never to disfigure the lot with a new one. Then there was no more solitary stone picking for poor me. All hands were detailed for that purpose, and the stones were thrown directly into a cart and drawn from the ground. Then the change from picking stones to driving oxen and riding back in the empty cart gave a little variety to the business, and occasionally rested the fingers and back. How nice and fresh the green sward looked, as the young clover and herdsgrass covered the ground and relieved the eye with their beautiful verdure. I was always anxious to have every rolling stone removed; for it was my duty to turn the grind-stone, whe one of these "hard heads" was shaven by the scythe. I can almost feel the ache in my arm now, as the holder bore on to a thick stone hung upon a wooden frame, giving a piercing scream at every revolution. Then, to be waked at 4 o'clock in the morning, and summoned to this monotonous task, often gave a tinge of sadness to the joyous days of youth. The night seemed too short, in summer, for restoring tone and vivacity to tired nature. In fact the philosophy of the boy for once was right. No lad from 10 to 15 years of age should be summoned, at such an hour, to such a task.

E. D. S.

HOW PRIZE CATTLE ARE FED.—Mr. J. P. Phillips, of Broomborough, near Totness, in Devonshire, had a fine animal which was much admired for its size and symmetry. On the 19th of June last it weighed 13 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., and was fed on grass till the 18th of September, when it weighed 15 cwt. 1 qr. 18 lbs.; it was then put on common turnips till the 30th of October, when it weighed 16 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lbs.; from that time it was fed with Mangold, meal, and hay till

December 18, when it weighed 17 cwt. 3 qrs. 18 lbs. The general results were these: When on Grass, it gained in 13 weeks 228 lbs., being rather more than 17 lbs. per week; on turnips and meal, in six weeks it gained 102 lbs., being about 17 lbs. per week; and on Mangold and meal, in seven weeks 178 lbs., being about 25 lbs. per week.

Agricultural Gazette.

A DISPUTE ABOUT IT.

"*Book Farming won't pay.*" How do you know that? Have you tried it yourself and failed in it, or do you spit out a prejudice for for which you have no particular reason? What do you mean by "book farming?" Do you intend to say that because knowledge is put in print, it is no longer good for anything? If you learn a thing from a book, is it therefore of less value than if you received it from your neighbor? If your boys have been at school and have learned anything, it has been from books; those who learn the news, do it from newspapers. What is there about farming that its truths cannot be printed? If one man fats his pig in half the time his neighbor does and gets him twice as fat, cannot that be printed and still be true? And could not a third man who reads it look into the matter and learn how to do it? Is farming perfect? and if not, how is it to be made better?

Book farming *will* pay. It has paid; it does pay and it is going on still to pay. It may not pay *you*. You may be too stupid or too prejudiced, or too contrary to profit by any other man's experience. Or you may be a man of good judgment, so as to be independent of other men's opinions or practices, and though not learning much from books, may learn from observation and reflection. If this is true, you ought to give your experience to others.

Book farming will pay. The stock men of England have made themselves rich, and their names known all over the world, by book education put to practice. As much as agriculture is better and more sound and remunerative, and honored now in this country than it was thirty years ago, it has been made so by books. It will pay the man who will think, and who has sense enough to separate that which is reasonable, and applicable to his circumstances from that which is mere theory and "bosh." A man who believes all he hears is a fool; so is he who trusts implicitly all he reads. Books are not invented to take the place of sense and judgment; they are to aid and instruct them.

"*My Father and Grandfather farmed without these new lights.*" So they did. They rode on horseback and in coaches instead of a rail car. They paid 25 cents a letter for postage; they didn't write by lightning. They cut wood with shear-steel axes; pitched hay with wrought iron forks; cut their rye with sickles; mowed with English scythes; and plowed with a strap iron plow. They fed hogs to 200 pounds, and thought that something to brag about; and crowed lustily over a five hundred pound steer. Father and Grandfather were good men, and knew some things better than their boys do; but their boys know some things which they didn't, and he would be a sap-head who should merely act their lives over again. In our day we are expected to act according to our circumstances, and not according to theirs. Had Father and Grandfather known what you do or may know, they would not have acted as you do; for their acts would have befitted their times.

"*What do those city fellows know?*" Not much, perhaps. They only claim to know what they have learned; and any man has a right to do that. What they have learned has been in the country where you are. They still seek to be instructed by you that they may scattered it abroad for others. Do not disappoint them by withholding your stock of knowledge.—*Prarie Farmer.*

HEN MANURE FOR CORN.

Having been frequently solicited by some of your readers to send you the result of an experiment testing the value of hen manure for corn, I send you the facts, in the hope that they may be useful to others. In 1852 I planted but two acres of corn, and having so little, desired to make it as good as possible without the use of barnyard manure. After fitting the ground and marking it for planting, I scraped out my hen-house and got about eight bushels of dry hen manure, of which I dropped a small handful where each hill was to be planted. There was only enough to dress thirty rows, six rows being undressed. The corn was planted on the 18th of May—dropped on the manure and then covered.

On the 1st day of June the six rows unmanured was nicely up, and large enough to be seen to cultivate; but of the manured part not one hill out of one hundred was up. On examination I found the corn rotten, I suppose from the corroding effects of the manure. June 2d I replanted the manured part, taking pains to put the seed close by the side of the first planting. The seed came up and grew finely, so that by the 1st of July it was fully as large, and of much better color, than the part unmanured. In all other respects the whole field was managed alike, being ashed, plastered and hoed at the same time.

When the corn was cut, each part was stooked by itself, making six rows of corn each, from the manured part, and one row of stooks, containing six rows of corn, from the unmanured part. I hired the corn husked by the bushel, so that it became necessary to measure it. From each row of stooks of the manured part I obtained thirty-six bushels of ears of sound corn; from the unmanured part I had but twenty-nine bushels, and of not as good quality. The difference in favor of the manured was seven bushels more from five rows of corn than from six rows unmanured. From the above experiment I conclude, had the whole been manured, I should have received 259½ bushels ears; if none had been manured, I should have received but 174 bushels—making a difference of 85½ bushels for the manure, amounting, at 25 cents per bushel for corn in the ear, to $21 30, or $10 65 per acre.

Whether the above difference is wholly to be attributed to the manure, I am not prepared to say. About the 10th of June we had a severe hail storm, beating and bruising the first planting to the ground, while the replanted corn was scarcely up. I have since used hen manure for corn, but have not correctly ascertained the result. I am satisfied that it is one of the most valuable applications that can be used for corn.—G., *in Rural New-Yorker.*

HENRIETTA, Feb. 12, 1855.

Joseph Remy, the poor fisherman of the Vosges, recently died at Bresse from a disease brought on by exposure to inclement weather in his researches on the artificial production of fish. A pension of 1,200 francs had been awarded him for his labors in this interesting branch of ichthyology. His son, Laurent Remy, is a zealous disciple of his father, and has exhibited so much skill in the art of *pisciculture* as to have been entrusted by Government with the duty of keeping the waters in the Department of the Loire stocked with fish. This business has become a recognized feature in the list of alimentary productions in France; for it has been found that, without the aid of artificial production, the stock of fresh water fish would soon be exhausted.

POULTRY MANURE.

The horticulturist can not value too highly the droppings of poultry. For the past two or three years I have tested fully its properties, and feel satisfied that one bushel of poultry manure mixed with plaster, and used as a top dressing, is equivalent to ten bushels of stable manure put into the ground in the usual manner. It is particularly valuable for onion sets, as well as for almost every other garden vegetable. My process for its use is this—I dig and plant my seed, and in the course of a few days, or about the time I think the seed is begining to germinate, I take the manure, previously mixed with a small portion of plaster and put upon the hills or beds containing the seed. By the time the shoots come up the manure is in a proper state for working, it having decomposed by losing much of its ammonia, and I find it requires less labor to keep the ground loose than when not used, to say nothing of its effects upon vegetation, which are incalculable. The season for saving this manure is now at hand, and I feel satisfied that if once tried will never be abandoned, if the manure can be had.

I might also say in this connection that in consequence of the attacks of the striped bug upon the cucumber plant, it has become almost an impossibility to cultivate that much admired vegetable. By the use of *air slacked lime*, sprinkled every few days over the plant, their ravages may be checked, and the horticulturist find no difficulty in raising any quantity of the vegetable. The same remedy will apply to pumpkin and squash vines. P.

MUNOY, Pa., Feb. 20, 1855.

THE NEW SUGAR PLANT.

The scarcity of corn in France has drawn attention to a new plant, recently introduced from China, which promises to supersede to a certain extent the use of beetroot in the manufacture of sugar and the distillation of alcohol. The Agricultural Committee of Toulon has recently addressed a report to the Minister of War, with respect to the uses of the plant in question. It is called the *sorgho*, or *holcus saccharatus*, and was first introduced into France in 1851, by M. de Montigny, the French Consul in China, who sent some grains of the seed to the Government. Since then the culture of the plant has been commenced with success in Provence, and promises to be of great advantage to Algeria. The *sorgho* has been called the "sugar-cane of the North of China," and numerous experiments have recently been tried, with a view to ascertaining if it possesses the properties necessary for producing a crystallizable syrup, so as to become a rival to sugar-cane and beetroot. According to the report of the Toulon Agricultural Association, it would appear to have those properties. The fact has been ascertained by a series of experiments made in the department of the Var. It also appears to be richer in the saccharine principle than any known plant excepting the vine. Beetroot contains from 8 to 10 per cent of sugar; the *sorgho* produced from 16 to 20 per cent, from which 8 to 10 per cent of pure alcohol, fit for all industrial and domestic purposes, can be produced. The refuse is excellent food for cattle, who are very fond of it. The plant grows with great rapidity, and does not require irrigation. The *sorgho* is not a new

discovery, as it has been used from time immemorial by the inhabitants of the North of China, by whom large quantities of sugar are extracted from it. But that is the first time it has been introduced on anything like an extensive scale in Europe.

HOP GROWING.

(Setting the Poles Continued from page 37.)

The hop blossoms early in July, and begins to show the seed vessels in August. It is usually ripe enough to pick early in September, and the picking should not commence till the ripeness is ascertained. This is done by observing the change in the color of the scales, from a pale yellowish, or straw color, to a light brown; the seed, also, changes its color, and has a strong, fragant odor; while the scales have some degree of firmness, so as to be readily rubbed to pieces in the hand. When picked just before this perfect maturity takes place, however, they preserve their bright and beautiful color, and appear a little better in the market, though not quite so valuable for practical purposes as when the seed has grown to its full weight. In perfectly ripe hops which have been impregnated, a little yellow juice, or oil, forms at the bottom of the scales; and if the hops are picked as soon as this is discovered, they preserve their bright beautiful color; while if left a little longer, till the scales begin to turn brown, they acquire a little more strength and weight. The hops do not all ripen at the same time; and some growers in England are accustomed to begin the picking by selecting the ripest—beginning at the bottom of the poles, and picking at different times. But this is seldom done in this country. The picking here usually begins as soon as the scales have that bright straw color, and especially if the plantation is so large as to require some time to finish. It is an error, however, to begin too early, and before the hops are ripe, though many justify it on the plea of necessity. Picking before the hops are ripe causes the juice or sap to run where the bine is cut. The bine is said to "bleed." When this is done, the shoots of the next spring are far less vigorous and less productive. If picked before the bine has come to maturity, the tips of the roots will generally be found to turn black and decay up to the point at which the root has matured. One prominent cause of the deterioration of hops is traced to picking before they are ripe.

When the picking commences here, no time is to be lost, since, in case of a rain or storm, great injury would be occasioned by bruising them. They should be picked when the weather is dry and fair, and never when the dew is on in the morning.

Great care should be taken in picking. The vines are cut from one to three feet from the ground, and the poles pulled up and laid over large boxes holding sometimes thirty or forty bushels. If the pickers are hired by the day, it matters little what sized bin is used, though it is generally large enough to enable three or four to pick into the same one; but if they are hired by the pound, as they are in many instances, the bins are divided inside into three or four compartments, one of which is allotted to each picker. Females are usually the most expert, and are more frequently employed, while one man or boy attends to do the lifting. A good picker can pick from twenty to thirty pounds a day. They are picked as free as possible from stems and leaves. All unripe or worthless hops should be thrown out. The boxes are emptied twice a day. The process of drying should commence as soon as possible after picking.

Drying.—Hops are dried, soon after being picked, in a kiln constructed for the purpose. The kiln should be about fourteen feet square at the top, twelve feet deep, and three or four feet square at the bottom. The fire should be made of maple charcoal, directly in the center of the kiln, and it may be without the use of stoves, pipes, funnels, or any thing else; and growers of the largest experience and most careful experiment and observation confidently assert that the highest and best flavor and quality of hops can not be perfectly preserved in any other mode. Thin joists should be laid across the top, edgewise, and laths or slats nailed to them, covered with tow cloth or hair cloth. Care should be taken not to spread the hops too deep upon this cloth covering, and not to stir them after they are spread till they are dry, or nearly so, when they may be carefully turned.

A farmer already quoted says: "Hops are dried on a kiln over a fire made of charcoal. The kiln is stoned up, in the form of a hopper to a grist mill, from seven to ten feet high, and from nine to fifteen feet across the top. Small timber or joists are placed across the top of the kiln, the smaller the better, about two or three feet apart, and narrow slats fastened to them. A thin tow cloth is drawn tightly over the slats, to receive the hops for drying."

A writer from Northfield says: "The kilns for drying are made now with an arch and hot-air chamber, under a room where the hops are spread, and hot-air pipes regulating the heat, which requires considerable experience to make them all first quality after being cured. They are then pressed with screws into bales, and are ready for the market."

This foundation wall is sometimes made of brick, and plastered inside. A furnace of stone or brick is placed in the center, at the bottom of the front wall, with an opening through the wall to put in the coal. A funnel, winding round within the walls, three feet from the top, and out at a chimney, is sometimes used; but it is thought by many of the best growers to be quite unnecessary, and that, in fact, the simpler the contrivance is, the better. There should be sufficient draft to cause the fresh air to circulate freely within the walls. A sort of roofing is built over the kiln to shed the rain, usually with eight-feet posts, and having several doors or windows, capable of being opened to admit the air to the hops, and to allow the moisture which collects in the process of drying to pass off. The kiln may be made capable of drying from fifty to one hundred pounds of hops in twele hours. The hops are spread from six to eight inches deep. Some recommend to build a kiln large enough to dry two hundred pounds at once; but nothing is gained, generally, by too large a kiln. If the plantation is large, it is thought best to have two or three kilns, and not to try to dry too many at once. It is without doubt better to have several small kilns than one large one, and the cost of several small ones is but little more than one large one.

The kiln is often much more elaborately built, it is true, and proportioned in size to the quantity of hops to be cured and the ability of the grower. It should be so large, if there is but one, as to be capable of drying the hops very soon after being picked, and so as not to require them to accumulate faster than they can be dried. The fire is kindled before the hops are put on, though the kiln is to be slowly and gradually heated at first. The fire is commonly kept up day and night. If the hops are rusty, a little sulphur is burned under them, to bleach them and improve their appearance. This is done as soon as they have begun to heat and feel moist; but if the hops are damp when first spread on the kiln, burn the brimstone immediately. No objection is now made to hops treated in this way; indeed, their appearance is greatly improved.

Some make a practice of turning the hops as soon as the top becomes heated and the bottom part of the layer becomes crispy, allowing the fires to go down a little; but the turning should not take place till the hops are nearly dry. Much must depend on the judgment and practice of the operator. The turning is commonly done with a rake. With a steady heat, well regulated, a kiln of hops is dried in ten or twelve hours; and if the fires are kept up day and night, two kilns may be dried in twenty-four hours. The operation of drying is one of great nicety, and requires much care and attention. As soon as the drying is complete, which may be known by the brittleness of the stems and crispness of the scales, they are removed to another dark room near by and left in heaps at least twenty days, when the bagging commences. This last room is called the press room.—*C. L. Flint's Second Annual Report to the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

(To be Continued.)

POLAND OATS.

B. P. Foster, in the Michigan Farmer, says:

I have raised the Poland oats for three years past. The weather has been very dry here in that time, and from my own experience, I think this kind of oats well adapted to the climate of Michigan. I have tried several kinds, and these have done the best of any that I have sown.

I obtained a sample of Mr. Tucker's oats, and on comparing them with mine, find them to be the same, and both are, to all appearance, and according to the descriptions I have seen, the true Poland oats.

I will now state in what respect I consider them superior to any other kinds, for this country, so far as I have tried them. I simply give the facts:

1. They require less seed to the acre, as they tiller, or stool, out a great deal, from five to ten stalks springing from one kernel. One bushel, to one and a half, is enough to the acre. (This year I sowed mine very thick—two bushels to the acre.)

2. The straw is longer and stiffer, and not so liable to lodge.

3. They yield more, and are heavier, and better to feed.

4. They will produce more on poor land than any other kind I ever tried.

5. They will stand the drouth remarkably well.

They need not be sown early. Mine were ripe when my wheat was. They were sown the first of May.

The fountain at the southern end of the Crystal Palace (Sydenham England,) has been filled with water, and it is now surrounded with a gay and brilliant border of early flowers, including Van Thol tulips, hyacinths, jonquils, cineraria, and a variety of others in full bloom, which perfume the air all round with their fragrance. In the tropical quarter of the building some large and handsome-looking pagoda-shaped cages are being put up, in which a number of parroquets are now placed. They are of the small species, obtained from western Australia, termed by the natives, "grass parroquets," the greater part of the plumage being a brilliant green. Other rare and curious birds will be added by degrees.

A correspondent gives the following:

What State of the Union of four syllables is spelled with four letters of the alphabet?

[There are two such.—Ed.]

Horticultural Department.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Society met at the rooms No. 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, April 2d, President Wilson G. Hunt in the chair. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the President informed the Society that, through the kindness of Francis D. Cutting, he had received some valuable seeds from the Patent office, at Washington, which will be distributed among the members. For this purpose the Society will meet at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on Monday evening next, April 9.

The committee on flowers reported, among others, some fine specimens of Cinnerarias, Camelias, and a very beautiful Acacia Cultiformis, exhibited by Thomas Hogg, Jr.; a graceful Diacentria Spectabilis and a magnificent White Rose, grown by Stephen Cranston, Hoboken; a very pretty seedling Cineraria, uncut, exhibited by Mr. Sutton, &c.

TREES.

BY ALFRED B. STREET.

(Concluded from page 39.)

And now the oak, "the brave old oak," and so on. Suppose yourself in a wood! Do you see that little brown vegetable cup with a braided cover—there, by the dead maple leaf and a tuft of crimson-headed moss? Yon robin just planted his foot upon and covered it. And then do you see that towering tree whose head seems nearly to touch the white cloud above it? Look! upon its apex there is a bird seemingly the size of this wild pigeon on the beech tree, but in reality an eagle. True, many years have intervened between the two objects, but you think twice ere realizing that yon seamed, stern, sturdy oak once nestled in this acorn. And what a tree it is! First piercing the mold, a tiny needle that the ground-squirrel would destroy with a nibble, and then rearing grandly toward the sun a wreath of green to endure for ages. Doth the wild winds dash against it? It shakes its proud head, but no more bends its whole shape than yon crag. Doth the arrowy sleet strike it? Its leaves only make clicking music; and so for the early snow it bears it up as easily as a deer would fragments of kalmia blossoms on his antlers. How finely its dark green stands out from the lighter hues of the beeches, birches and maples. And then, how it keeps old time at the distance! The child gathers the violet at its foot; as a boy he pockets its dropped acorns; a man, he looks at its height towering up, and makes it the emblem of his ambition. Years after, with white hairs and palsied limbs, he totters at noontide to lie within its shade and slumber, "perchance to dream" of that last sleep which cannot be far distant and which "knows no waking." But has the oak changed? Mocker of the storm, stern darer of the lightning, there he stands, the same, and seemingly forever. Challenger of Time, defyer of earth's changes, there he stands the pride of the forest, satirizing, in his mute language, alike the variations and evanescence of man.

And he does all things in a grand, slow way, unlike other trees. In spring time, when the aspen has showed for a month its young leaves, when the beech has thrust forth its beautiful feathers, when the maple has made a red rain of its glowing blossoms upon the forest floor, the oak still looks as he did when January was frowning upon his branches. When the aspen has elaborated its small leaves into thick foliage, when the beech has spangled itself over with emerald, when the maple has hung upon its slender stems its broad, pearl-lined verdure, no tint of green is yet upon the oak. He stands in dark disdain, as if mourning the perished winter. But at last, when the woodland is smiling in its fully developed glory, when blossoms of the locust and tulip tree are drenching the air with delicious sweetness, then stirs the oak. Little brown things are scattered over his great boughs, which in due time become long, deep-veined leaves; and lo! the regal oak has donned his splendid robe. The summer passes and the autumn comes. What stands in the corner of yon wood, swathed in a mantel of the true imperial! Crimsons and yellows and golden browns are flashing all around him, as though there were a carnival among the trees, but no hue is brighter than that of the brave old oak in his robe of royal purple. And he is in no more haste to let that robe of his go, than in donning it. When the shrieking blasts have torn its mantle from every other tree, the oak still clings to his as if he said to those shrieking blasts, "I defy your fury!" when the snow-bird comes twittering among the woods to tell them the snow shall shortly be showering loose pearl all through their gaunt domains, the oak yet clings to his mantle, blanched and tattered though it be. High amid the snow-drifts, firm amid the blasts, the pale crackling leaves still cling, with nothing in the wide, bleak woods to keep them company, save here and there a shivering lingerer upon the beech-tree. Often it is only when their successors come "to push them from their stools" that the old leaves quit the gallant oak and lie down to perish. So a health to the oak.

We will merely touch, in passing, upon the horse-chestnut with its great glistening spring buds bursting into cones of pearly red-spotted blossoms that almost cover its noble dome of foliage; upon the hemlock with its masses of evergreen needles, and the cedar with its misty blueberries; upon those tree-like shrubs—the hopple with its gigantic leaves serving as sylvan goblets at picnics; the sumac with its clusters of splendid crimson; the sassafras diffusing from its thick leaf a most delicious breath; the laurel arching above the brooks a roof radiant with immense bouquets of rose-touched snow, and even garlanding the apex of the water-beech with its superb chalices, while its younger sister, the ivy, crouches at the foot of the tamarack, and spruce, rich in red-streaked urns of blossoms; and the witch-hazel smiling at winter, with it curled sharp-cut flowers of golden velvet.

We come now to the pine, of all my greatest favorite. Ho! ho! the burly pine! The oak may be king of the lowlands, but the pine is the king of the hills; aye, and mountains, too.

Ho! ho! the burly pine! How he strikes his clubbed foot deep into the cleft of the rock, or grasps its span with conscious power. There he lifts his haughty front like the warrior monarch that he is. No flinching about the pine, let the time be ever so stormy. His throne is the crag, and his crown is in the heavens, and, as for the clouds, he tears them asunder some time, and uses them for robes. Reader, did you ever hear him shout?—for there is a pine mountain on the upper Delaware that outroars, in the winter storm, all the thunder you ever heard! Stern, deep, awfully deep, that roar makes the heart quiver. It is an airquake of tremendous power. And his single voice is by no means silvery when he is "in a breeze." When the stern warrior king has aroused his energies to meet the onslaught of the storm, the battle-cry he sends down the wind is heard above all the voices of the green wood. His robe streams out like a banner, and so wild does he look, you would think he was about to dash himself from his throne of rock upon the valley beneath. But no; his great foot grasps more closely the crag, and when, after a while the tempest leaves him, how quietly he settles to his repose! He adorns his crown with a rich wreath, caught from the sunset, and, an hour after, he wears the orbed moon as a splendid jewel upon his haughty brow. The scented breeze of the soft evening breathes upon him, and the grim warrior king wakes his murmuring lute, and oh, such sounds, so sweet, so soothing! Years that have passed live again in the music; tones long since hushed, echo once more in the hearth; faces that have turned to dust, but how loved in the old time!—glimmer among the dusky boughs; eyes that years ago closed on earth to open in heaven smile kindly upon us. We lie down in the dark shadow upon the mossy roots and are happy—happy in a sad, sweet, tender tranquility that purifies the soul, and while it makes us content with earth, fills us with love for heaven.—*Knickerbocker Gallery.*

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN A GARDEN.

Thirty years ago I purchased an establishment, consisting of a dwelling-house, barn, carriage and wood-house, calculating to make it a permanent residence. There was attached a little land for a garden, on which were just five apple trees, and in front of the house were three trees of the Balm of Gilead; the trees were all about six inches in diameter at that time; but two of the apple trees were hollow, and I cut one of them down, after trying to make it do something and finding I could not.

Well, all the apple trees bore something for fruit, but so crabbed and sour they would make a pig squeal. For amusement, I grafted all the four gradually, or year by year, cutting off the old branches and grafting the limbs with Roxbury Russets, New-York Russets, Baldwins, &c., all the best I could find. Now, I have had about ten barrels of good apples annually, to put up for winter, for three or four years past, besides all we used in the family of five, and we have used them freely all we wanted, till time to gather the winter apples.

I have a yard in front of my house, about forty feet square, in front of which are two of the Balm of Gilead trees before mentioned, which are now large trees, and have been left outside of the front fence; but inside of the fence I set out, about ten years ago, three pear trees of the common summer pear, which now give us all the pears we want, for they have borne well for about four years. From the pear trees to the house, I filled the space with flower bed, and have had many varieties, say twenty kinds of roses, and nearly one hundred kinds of other flowers. I have planted on the south side of my buildings, next to the passage to the barn, plums, peaches, and grapes. The peaches have not succeeded well, nor the plums, so I cut the plum trees off, and grafted them with the green and purple gage, only three or four years ago, and now I have plenty of the finest plums I ever saw, so that I have to prop the small branches. My grapes began to bear last year; I had about a bushel, and I should think about double the quantity this year. I have set out some quince trees, but they do not bear yet.

Besides the trees and grape vines, I have annually raised about ten or fifteen bushels of potatoes, six or seven bushels of beets and carrots, some English turnips and ruta

bagas, and a few cabbages and onions, as many as our folks wanted to use. We have also had beans, peas and corn, what we wanted to use green; and I have annually had about three or four bushels of dry corn, one bushel of pop-corn, and sweet corn enough to plant myself and supply all my neighbors. Also I have annually raised cucumbers, water and muskmelons, summer and winter squashes, one or two hundred, or one thousand pounds of pumpkins. All this has been raised on less than half an acre of ground, including buildings and drive-way—and I have had more vegetables for years in my family than some men that cultivate one hundred acres—all on poor, gravelly New-Hampshire land, without any help but my girls in the flower department. And, as Goldsmith says, "we make every rod of ground support its man."—*Cor. N. E. Farmer.*

THE CULTURE OF SWEET POTATOES.

I have recently noticed frequent inquiries on the culture of the sweet potato. Having had some little experience in this branch of horticulture, I will briefly state the mode and the results.

Source of Seed.—This I always procure from the city of New-York, to which it is, I suppose, in all cases brought from further south. I sometimes send directly there for it, and at other times procure it here from grocers who have recently procured it for retail here. Potatoes raised here are always too imperfectly mature to be preserved; they perish with a dry rot even when stored in small quantities, in dry sand, and in a cool and airy place.

Soil.—I have cultivated them in a light sand, a sandy loam, both of moderate fertility, and in a moist rich sand. I prefer the former, because it secures a slower growth and results in the earlier formation of tubers, and of course in a more perfect maturity than either of the others.

Mode of Growth.—The vine and leaf somewhat resemble a bean trailing over the ground. Perhaps it still more resembles wild buckwheat, though its leaf is larger and a yellower green. The vines often make eight feet in length in a rich and moist soil, though usually four feet is as long as is desirable. In rich soil and moist weather they frequently throw down roots at intervals along the vines, which produce tubers at these points, and so fill the whole soil with tubers. This, however, is not desirable; as these scattering tubers are usually very imperfectly ripened. The tubers almost always stand up lengthwise in the soil, instead of lying horizontally, as in the case of the common potato.

Preparatory Culture in the Hot-bed.—Having procured your seed tubers, bury them in an ordinary hot-bed, about the 20th of April, in Central New-York. Place them lengthwise, and nearly end to end, in rows across the bed, the rows about six inches apart, covering them about three inches deep with soil. In two or three weeks, according to the heat of the bed, each tuber will throw up from five to thirty sprouts close to the side of the parent. As soon as these are three or four inches high, take up the tuber carefully and break them off close to the parent, so as to save the side roots. The tubers may then be replaced for the production of a second and even a third crop of sprouts. Some prefer breaking them off in the ground, but I have always found it safe to take the tubers quite out of the ground for this purpose. This method of procuring plants is practised even in the southern States, since otherwise too many shoots would be produced. With us this mode becomes further indispensable as the only means of getting our plants sufficiently early.

Mode of Culture in the Field.—Plow your ground, and throw it into ridges five or six feet apart. This is needful—first because your tuber, needing to spread sidewise, will form more readily than when penetrating deep into the soil; and secondly, they will thus be less likely to form roots along the vine. Set the plants on the ridge, about fifteen inches apart, inserting them in the soil just as though they were tomato or cabbage plants. Should the weather be hot, cover the newly set plants with any large leaves, as of pie-plant, balm of Gilead, &c. Hoe frequently until the vines cover the soil, but without increasing the height of the ridge. In wet and hot weather, it might be useful slightly to lift up the plants with a long, smooth pole, to prevent them from rooting.

I have not observed that the sweet potato is liable to disease, otherwise than, as a tropical plant, it fears cold and rainy alternations of weather.

Digging, Yield, Mode, of Preserving, &c.—Dig as soon as the vines are killed by the frost. Spread the tubers thinly on a dry, cool floor, where they may often be preserved for gradual use until mid-winter.

I am not prepared to speak very positively of the yield. Undoubtedly it will usually be less than that of ordinary potatoes. In the hot, moist season of 1851, however, the yield was very large, and the whole cost of production not more than that of ordinary potatoes by the bushel.

Quality.—Here, after all, is the failing point of this crop. In a dry, warm season, when grown in rather poor, sandy soil, they are often quite eatable, and are very acceptable to those not accustomed to those produced at the south. Often, however, they are quite watery and stringy—so much so as to be utterly uneatable to all who have ever used a good article. For this reason I would not advise their culture as far north as Central New-York; not at least until you strike the shores of the western lakes, where the summer is from two to four weeks longer, and allows the plant a proportionally longer period to mature its tubers.

I have written the preceding directions, not to encourage their culture, but to aid those who are determined to try that culture for themselves. Some of my directions will seem quite unnecessary to those familiar with their culture.—*C. E. Goodrich, in Horticulturist.*

For the American Agriculturist.

PYRAMID PEAR TREES.

In this mode of training, the first year's shoot, or what is termed the graft shoot, must be shortened back to two feet, being careful to cut to a full bud. In the spring, when sufficiently long, rub off all laterals except five or six, which may be retained to furnish all the first tier of branches. As these grow, they must be tied down to sticks thrust into the ground for that purpose at equal distances. The leading shoot must be trained perpendicularly by a straight stake. The next winter the leading shoot may be cut back to sixteen inches from where it started the previous year, at which length another tier of branches may be formed, having taken out all intermediate buds. This second tier may be trained to grow in the spaces formed by the first, thereby giving as much room as possible. As the trees advance in growth, additional tiers may be formed sixteen inches apart, to any required height. When planted in their permanent situations, which should be done when they have formed the third tier of branches, stout sticks may be driven in the ground three feet from the stem, and at equal distances, upon which place an iron hoop and fasten it to the stakes by means of staples, to this the shoots may be tied down at equal distances. As the trees advance in growth, the upper tiers of branches may be tied to the lower ones. Summer pruning will be necessary in this mode of training, which consists in shortening back the season's growth to within four eyes. Trees may often be met with in nurseries suitable for this purpose, thereby saving the trouble of growing them.

The soil which I have used, and in which they succeeded admirably, is one-third decayed turf, and one-third of thoroughly rotted stable manure, well mixed together. The remaining part was the top spit of the ground where the trees were planted, and was mixed in at the time of planting. Care must be taken to open a large hole and fill up with prepared mold previous to planting. Trees trained in this way, when planted on lawns and by the side of large and principal walks in a garden, have a pleasing effect, and are both useful and ornamental.

W. Summersbey.

ROSES PROPAGATED BY CUTTINGS OF THE ROOTS.

Having been advised to try the experiment of raising rose trees by taking cuttings of the roots, I did so, and found it to succeed admirably. The mode I adopted was as follows: The first week in March I took some of the long, thick, and fleshy-looking roots of my English, French, Moss, and Perpetual roses, and cut them into pieces about three inches long. I then smoothed the surface of a border in front of a peach wall; upon this I laid the roots flat, at about six inches apart; when the roots were placed, I covered them with fine sifted soil half an inch deep, gently beating it to the cuttings; I then laid four inches more of loamy soil well enriched with rotten cow-dung, a year old, giving the whole a good watering, and when dry, smoothed the surface over with the back of the spade. By the middle of May every cutting had sent one, and some two strong shoots, and on examination, I found the soil I had covered the cuttings with, to be filled with a mass of fine roots: at this time (July 5th) the shoots are more than a foot high.

I have anxiously watered the bed, as, being in a sunny situation, I found it got dry, more especially so, from the bed being raised upon the old surface of the border; it would have been better to have sunk it, so as finally to have it even with the surrounding soil.

I have also grafted many of the above sorts of roses, as well as the *China* and *Tea sections*, into pieces of the more vigorous growers, and after fixing the graft in a piece of root which was only about three inches long, I planted it firmly, leaving only the graft above the soil in sandy loam, and plunged the pot in a gentle bottom heat; ten out of every dozen have uniformly united and made good plants the same season.

While on the subject of increase by *pieces of roots*, I may remark that many of the Pelargoniums readily strike by bits of the *somewhat firm* portions of the roots. Last spring, I cut in a quantity of the *Purple Unique* bedding Geranium, and every piece pushed a shoot. I had above two hundred nice plants to turn out into the open ground by the end of May. The bits of roots were each about two inches long. Subsequently, by this process, I have propagated many of the new French spotted Geraniums, as well as Cape species.—Charles Grey, in *Floricultural Cabinet.*

A Good Reason.—Prince Albert was blaming a little boy at Eton for not having learnt more at his age. "It's not my fault, sir," replied the boy, "for we have a holiday every time a Prince is born."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Thursday, April 5.

☞ *This paper is never sent where it is not considered paid for—and is in all cases stopped when the subscription runs out.*

We occasionally send a number to persons who are not subscribers. This is sometimes done as a compliment, and in other cases to invite examination. Those receiving such numbers are requested to look them over, and if convenient show them to a neighbor.

"SLICKING UP."

Just now every body, and especially his wife, is occupied in setting things to rights about the houses, out-houses, door yards, gardens, &c. This scattered wood is being gathered and neatly piled away by John. James is raking the chips in heaps to dry for burning. George gathers the dead limbs that have fallen from the fruit and shade trees. The loose pickets are nailed on; the cellars undergo their semi-annual purification, and every nook and corner is carefully examined by the good housewife to see that nothing in or about *her* domain is left out of order. Yet often when this is all done, there seems to be wanting something to give an air of neatness and attractiveness to the whole, especially in spring time, before the leaves, flowers and grass start up to give variety to the scence.

We saw this something a day or two since. It was nothing more nor less than a free use of the white-wash brush upon the trees, fences, stone walls, cellar sides and ceilings, projecting-oven at the back of the house, barn and carriage basements, out-houses, in short, everything near the dwelling which admitted of its use, and was not supplied with a coat of paint. The buildings to which we refer were, in part, erected during the Revolutionary war, yet every thing about them wears such a fresh and cheerful aspect, that, we should think, every one seeing them would go home and at once bring the white-wash brush into requisition.

EARLY GARDENS.

The southwest end of Long Island is rather celebrated for its early gardens. It has a quick, warm soil, and lies open to the southern winds fresh from the Gulf Stream. Notwithstanding the cold, backward spring, we observed that they had commenced making their gardens at Fort Hamilton and Gravesend, a fortnight ago or more. Early peas were planted a month since, and potatoes were put in last week. These ripen by the last of June, and are then dug and sent to the New-York market. One degree north of this, up the Hudson, the season of gardening (though not vegetation) is fully two or three weeks later. The lower end of Staten Island is equally favored; lower New-Jersey is still in advance of this.

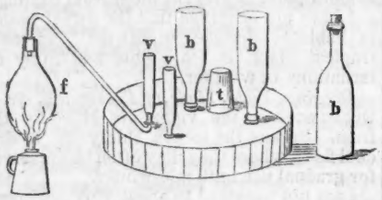
In the southern part of Warren County, N. J., we saw some gardens planted with peas, &c., last week.

CHEMISTRY
FOR SMALL AND LARGE BOYS AND GIRLS.

CHAPTER XI.

Oxygen—Symbol O—Atomic Weight 8.

85. *To procure oxygen for experiment*, get from the druggists a few cents' worth of chlorate of potash (KO,ClO_5), and an oil flask, such as is used for holding olive or sweet oil, shown at *f* in the figure below. These oil flasks are to be found in most families where sweet oil has been used. Wash out thoroughly and dry the flask, and fit into it tightly a cork with a bent tube of glass or lead pipe, as shown in the figure.*



86. Take out the cork and put into the flask a tablespoonful or two of *chlorate of potash* (KO,ClOOOOO), well mingled with an equal quantity, or more, of brick-dust. If you can get it, a substance called peroxide of manganese is much superior to the brick-dust for mixing with the chlorate of potash. Return the cork to its place, and place the open end of the tube *under* water in the tub—just as for making hydrogen, as explained in chapter ix (75).

87. Now with a lamp apply a gentle heat to the bottom of the flask, and gradually increase the heat until it becomes a dull red, or until the gas begins to bubble up rapidly from the end of the tube. It is better to fill the lamp with alcohol, instead of oil or burning fluid, for if this is done it will not smoke the flask.

88. The first bubbles should escape, as they are chiefly air that was in the flask. As soon as you think the air is mostly out, raise up a vial or bottle, and hold it over the end of the tube, that the gas may rise into it and take the place of the water with which it was first filled. Before applying the heat, you should fill several vials, bottles, jars, or tumblers, or some of each, with water, and let them stand bottom upwards in the pan or tub of water, and also have one or two persons to assist in holding them, for they will not stand firmly, especially after they are filled with gas. As fast as they are filled you can set them aside into another vessel, by putting a saucer or plate under them, and lifting this up with some water in it, to keep the air from mingling with the oxygen. You can move vials, bottles, or narrow-necked jars, by simply putting the hand into the water to close them and keeping them closed while they are lifted out and carried to another vessel. A convenient plan is to fill junk or any other glass bottles with water, and cork them, then put the cork under water and withdraw it while the gas is rising into the bottle, and again insert the cork tightly and set the bottle aside till wanted. A bottle thus filled, *b*, is seen in the right hand of the figure.

89. A single ounce of chlorate of potash will give off more than two quarts of oxygen gas. It is well to have several vials as well as bottles fitted with corks to fill with gas, for several interesting experiments may be made. It is also necessary to have them all prepared beforehand, for the gas is generally formed rapidly after it has once commenced escaping. You should also watch for the diminution of the bubbles, and at once raise the tube out of the water, when there are but a few bubbles, otherwise the water may run back into the hot flask and break it. To prevent this also, the lamp should be kept steadily under the flask, near or distant from it as may be needed to keep up the formation of the gas.

90. EXPERIMENTS.—Take a vial of the oxygen gas, and, closing the mouth of it with the thumb, raise it out of the water and hold it right side up. With the other hand light a small stick, like a long match with no sulphur or phosphorous upon it, and when one end is well on fire, blow out the flame, leaving a little live coal on the end. Raise the thumb from the mouth of the vial and thrust in the fire end of the taper, and it will at once blaze up brilliantly, and continue to burn till it has entirely consumed all the oxygen. This is a beautiful experiment, and very instructive; and you may repeat it several times with new vials of gas. When this is done, we will give you an explanation of the phenomenon, which will teach a very important lesson.

* The tub or pan is to be filled with water, which is left out of the figure so as to make the arrangement of the bottles, *b b*, vials, *v v*, and tumbler, *t*, more distinct,

GUANO ON BUCKWHEAT.

ALL facts bearing upon the use of this fertilizer upon the various farm crops, are particularly valuable, when so many are looking beyond the barn-yard for the means of improving their farms. We shall be happy to report all experiments of this kind, whether successful or not. The land on which the buckwheat grew, (a statement of which is given below,) we have known from our boyhood, as an exhausted old field, cropped with grain, and grazed by sheep, long after its fertility was gone. It is light sandy land; and for the last thirty years has rarely produced a crop that would pay the cultivator fair day wages for his labor. We remember it as a prosperous desert of mulleins, threaded with innumerable sheep-paths; the scanty herbage making long and brisk travel necessary for the poor animals to gain a starving living. Their owner never had the reputation of growing rich by the sale of mutton tallow. Those sentinel mulleins saw a new sight last summer, upon the scene of desolation they had so long surveyed. Buckwheat actually blossomed and berried on that desert. We do not know what the speculations of the mulleins were, upon this invasion of their old domain, but the cultivator has kindly furnished us with his views of the experiment:

GRISWOLD, Conn, Dec. 18, 1854.

Yours of the 6th instant came to hand, in which you wished me to give you a state-

ment of my experiment with guano on buckwheat. I had a piece of land, as near an acre as I could make it by pacing; not very good land, as you know, on which I raised buckwheat last year. Judging that I could not get a second crop without manure, I bought a bag of Peruvian guano, weighing 123 pounds, and harrowed it in after plowing. I left a strip, about one rod wide, through the middle of the piece, without guano. This was hardly worth cutting; while the rest was handsome buckwheat. The crop was 15 bushels, which, at the price I sold for, was worth $12 50. The guano cost $3 50, leaving about $9 for the labor. The quantity of seed sown I can not say, probably between two and three pecks. I believe, if it will always do as well on poor land as it has this year, it will be profitable to use it; for I think I should not have got much more than the seed sown, without manure, judging from the strip I left.

JOHN AVERY.

In this opinion, we entirely concur. The buckwheat straw was at least an equivalent for the seed, and the nine dollars is the owner's profit on the bag of guano. Without it he would have lost his labor, as he has a great deal before on those old plains. Allowing a handsome compensation for labor, there is at least a profit of one hundred per cent on the guano. Last summer was an unusually dry one, and it requires abundant rain to do *full* justice to guano. A worse season for a fair test of guano, or for the buckwheat crop rarely occurs. There can be little doubt that, on all exhausted soils, guano is a profitable manure. It is safe for farmers to invest their capital in it. On soils in good condition, the results are not so manifest, and so large profits will not be realized. But almost anywhere in the soil, it will pay better than money at six per cent interest.

LITHOGRAPH OF GRAND DUKE AND DUCHESS 64.

Mr. Samuel Thorne has presented us with beautiful colored lithographs of the above famous animals. They were sketched from life and drawn on stone by Mr. Francis M. Rotch, who, to great knowledge of breeding, unites the happy talent of sketching and drawing animals. These are not fancy pictures, but accurate portraits, and are therefore particularly worthy of the attention of breeders. They are hung up in our office, and we shall be happy to show them to all who may favor us with a call.

BOOK NOTICES.

BOTANY OF THE SOUTHERN STATES, in two parts. Part I—Structural and Physiological Botany and Vegetable Products. Part II—Description of Southern Plants, arranged on the Natural System, preceded by a Linnæn and a Dichotomous Analysis. By Prof. John Darby, A. M. A. S. Barnes & Co., New-York.

THIS is a very valuable volume of 600 pages, and supplies a desideratum long felt. Prof. Darby deserves the thanks of all lovers of this beautiful science, for the untiring zeal and great amount of labor he has devoted to accomplish the work he has so long been occupied with. Most of the popular works upon botany in this country have given the greater portion of their pages to a description of northern plants. This occupies much ground usually left untouched. Every one in the southern States at all interested in the subject, as well as those at the north who wish anything like a complete library on botany, will eagerly embrace the first opportunity to get a copy of this book.

THE FLOWER GARDEN; Or, Breck's Book of Flowers, in which are described all the various hardy herbaceous perennials, annuals, shrubby plants, and evergreen trees, desirable for ornamental purposes, with directions for their cultivation. By Joseph Breck. Boston: John P. Jewett & Co.

AMERICAN FRUIT BOOK—Containing directions for raising, propagating and managing fruit trees, shrubs and plants, with a description of the best varieties of fruit, including new and valuable kinds. Embellished and illustrated with numerous engravings of fruits, trees, insects, grafting, budding, training, &c. By S. W. Cole. Boston: Jno. P. Jewett & Co.

WE have received a copy of both of the above books from the enterprizing publishers. As they have been some time before the public, they do not need further notice at this time.

THE KNIKERBOCKER, for April, is at hand, and fully sustains its character. The "Editor's Table" exhibits a rare collection of *nice bits*, which always leave the reader in excellent humor. Samuel Hueston: New-York.

For the American Agriculturist.

FARMERS SHOULD BE INDUSTRIOUS READERS.

The importance of study to the agricultural portion of community, is not sufficiently appreciated. Many suppose that knowledge lacks practicability to the farmer. It has been supposed that success in agriculture—that productive fields and abundant harvests, were dependent wholly upon physical labor and propitious seasons, and owed nothing to intelligence. Fortunately this idea is losing somewhat its force; and well it may, for those who cultivate their fields with the most intelligence—in reference to thorough manuring, preparation of the soil, and judicious rotation of crops—are reaping the most profitable harvests.

Agriculture, underlying as it does every other vocation and profession, should certainly be coupled with the highest degree of intelligence. However important other professions may be, or however indispensable the variety of arts, the products of the agriculturist nourishes and supports them all. The merchant, the mechanic, the professional or the literary man, would make but a sorry figure in the world without the sustaining influence of the products of the farm. If knowledge be important to others—if industrious reading and a thorough posting in matters pertaining to business be necessary in other avocations, it is even more so in that most important and fundamental of all employments, agriculture. If by increase of intelligence and skill *two* blades of grass can be made to grow where but *one* grew before, millions of additional wealth would be the result, and the suffering poor would find it easier to procure an abundance to satisfy their natural wants from the surplus products.

It has long been supposed that cultivation of intellect and refinement of taste were accomplishments designed for other classes, and entirely superfluous to the farmer. All the departments of agricultural labor have long been, and still are to a great extent, routinely performed, without the exercise of very much thought or judgment. But, happily, in this age of improvement, farmers are, to some extent, arousing from their lethargy, and becoming imbued with the spirit of progress; the majority, however, are probably treading in the beaten paths of their ancestors. Book knowledge is thought to be unprofitable, and reading is but sparingly indulged in. The bearing which science has upon agriculture is not appreciated. The great storehouse of book and periodical literature, as it pertains to farm interests, is left unexplored, and the pleasures of a cultivated intellent and a refined taste, are unenjoyed and unappreciated.

Physicians, lawyers, and clergymen, have usually respectable libraries, and are in the regular receipt of journals and reviews; and unless informed by thorough study in matters pertaining to their professions, they are universally considered unprepared for their responsible duties. If the ministrations of ignorant physicians are deleterious to health and destructive of life, the labors of ignorant agriculturists are alike inimical to the highest degree of animal and vegetable vigor and productiveness.

It may be objected, that the professions above mentioned are learned, and that agriculture has no such demands for books, journals, and papers, and can not, like them, convert knowledge into utilitarian purposes. Such an objection, however, is certainly void of force; for there are no good reasons why agriculture should not take rank with the professions, and, from the circle of sciences and the record of experience, cull facts potent for its own advancement, and contributory to profitable results.

It may be objected again, that the vocation of the farmer is one of labor and not of study; one requiring and dependent upon physical and not mental vigor. The force of this objection is wholly imaginary; for there are but few agriculturists but have as much leisure time for reading, if they would but improve it, as the physician or the lawyer. The majority of farmers labor less than twelve hours a day, on an average, and consequently have three or four each day, if systematically improved, for reading and intellectual advancement; at any rate, their evenings are always at command. Not so with the professions: Subject to the demands of others, the odd moments intervening are all that they can command for their own individual purposes. He is employed physically and mentally from early morning until often late at night. His business requires mental as well as physical employment. Not so with the farmer; though physically engaged, his mind is at liberty to pursue any train of thought that his present reading or study may suggest. A portion of each day, free from excitement of business, he is at liberty to spend in the retirement of his own family. Of all vocations of labor, his is perhaps as free from perplexity, and gives as many hours of leisure as that of any other.

Those who fancy they have no time for

reading fail, doubtless, to appreciate their deficiency. The want is not so much of *time* as of *disposition* to systematically improve what may be at command. The lack of taste for reading is the primary defect. Where this taste exists to any considerable extent among farmers, a sufficient amount of time is usually found for its reasonable indulgence. The agriculturist who, under ordinary circumstances, can not get a good living and secure at least two or three hours of leisure every day for reading, may rest assured that he lacks sufficient intelligence to judiciously direct his efforts, and the sooner he *labors less* and *studies more* the better for his interests. Many complain that they are obliged to labor so hard, that, on sitting down to read during an evening, they instantly fall asleep. These same men would talk politics with a neighbor until 10 o'clock at night, without the least disposition to somnolence, yet would go to sleep in fifteen minutes reading such works of interest as "The American Farm Book," "Nash's Progressive Farmer," or "Johnston's Lectures on Practical Agriculture." The reason is, they take an interest in the former, and have no taste for the latter. Physical labor is not so inimical to thought, attention, and wakefulness in reading, as many suppose. As before suggested, a want of taste is the fundamental defect, the suggester of many apologies for a neglect of reading and mental culture. Many complain that they have not the means to procure the requisite amount of books and papers to gratify a taste for daily reading and study. Who ever knew a farmer, addicted to the use of tobacco in any form, that denied himself the indulgence on the score of cost? The truth is, in the one case the taste is weak, in the other strong; the latter is indulged in, the former not. Any reasonable outlay for practical knowledge is better than money in bank; it will pay its possessor an annual dividend of one hundred per cent.

Let any farmer who fancies he has not the means to procure a reasonable amount of reading, plant an extra fruit tree or two, and devote the annual proceeds to such purchase. Or, what is better still, let him expend ten dollars the present year for agricultural books and first-class agricultural papers; cultivate two acres side by side, giving one the usual treatment, and the other the advantage of the practical knowledge which his expenditure may bring, and devote the surplus product to a similar outlay the ensuing year, and so on indefinitely; and, unless very much mistaken, a valuable library and no mean intellectual acquisition will be the result.

O. C. Gibbs.

Perry, Lake Co., Ohio.

The Sugar-cane.—The sugar-cane grows spontaneously in all the South Sea Islands, and more than *ten varieties* are indigenous. It has been stated, that the best canes now cultivated in the West Indies are those taken there by Captain Bligh. In their native islands they grow remarkably fine. I have frequently seen canes as thick as a man's wrist, and ten or twelve feet between the roots and leaves. The *Iromotu*, a large yellow cane, and the *To-ura*, of a dark red color, grow very large, and yield an abundance of juice; but the *Butu*, a small, light red, long-jointed cane, with a thin husk or skin, contains the greatest quantity of saccharine matter.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHITE SHANGHAIS.

Since your call for some information on the poultry subject, I notice an article signed "C.", of Hartford, giving the White Shanghais the preference. I, too, am ready to speak in their favor.

Some years ago, when living with my father, in Chenango Co., N. Y., we always kept a great many common fowls, but got few eggs. We finally concluded to change to the Black Poland fowl—a beautiful creature indeed, but very shy and suspicious. We found them good layers, in comparison with our old stock, but still we lacked one thing—that was, hens that would afford us eggs in the winter. We did not like the Shanghais then around—the buff. We at length found the white Shanghais, which better suited our ideas of a model bird. We obtained them, and found that they fully answered our expectations. They are a fine-proportioned fowl, keep easy, and are most excellent layers, giving us eggs in abundance both summer and winter. Although we have the Poland, buff Shanghai, white Dorking, &c., we give the white Shanghai the preference decidedly, if the matter of eggs is considered, and as to docility, they can not be excelled, since any common fence will keep them in.

S. A. Collins.

Geneva, March 27, 1855.

For the American Agriculturist.

COWS—NEW-JERSEY NATIVES.

I have frequently noticed in the *American Agriculturist*, the great yield of cows, which have been very productive. I have two of the common breed of the country, which I have kept an account of during the last year, and I think they will compare pretty favorably with any I have noticed in your paper, except the one in Mobile, described a few weeks since.

From the first cow the calf was taken away May 5, 1854—eight weeks and one day old; and from the second, on May 26th, 1854—seven weeks and six days old.

The first calf weighed 204 lbs., which sold at my stable for 5½c. per lb.	$11 22
The second weighed 224 lbs., which sold 5½c.	12 32
Made 386 lbs. butter, which at 25 cts., the current price, is	96 50
Sold 215 qts. new milk, at 4c. per qt.	8 60
Estimated quantity of new milk used in my family, at 3 pints per day for 276 days, 442½ qts., at 4c.	17 70
Skimmed milk for 3 pigs for 7 months, say	10 00
Total	$156 34

Quit milking the last cow January 20th, 1855.

The above cows were kept on clover hay, cornstalks and sugar beets through the winter, and on good pasture in the summer. They originally cost my father $19 for the first, and $18 for the second cow. I paid to the estate, last spring, $90 for the two.

J. H. Corlies.

Shrewsbury, N. J., March, 1855.

O Tempora! O Mores!—The following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of the Illinois Legislature:

"*Resolved*, That a fine of $500 be hereafter imposed on any lady who shall lecture in public, in any part of the State, without first putting on gentleman's apparel."

CAPILLARY ATTRACTION OF THE SOIL.

From numerous observations which have been made at different times on the peculiar appearance of the surface of soils, clays, &c., during the warm summer months, and the fact that they, when covered with boards, stones, or other materials, so as to prevent them from supporting vegetation, become in a comparatively short time, much more productive than the adjacent uncovered soil, led to the belief that the soil possessed some power within itself, aside from the roots of plants—of elevating soluble materials from deep sources to the surface.

Dr. Alex. H. Stevens, of New York, was, I think, the first to suggest this idea. He speaks of it in his address delivered before the State Ag. Society of N. Y.. on the *Food of Plants*, in January, 1848. No accurate experiments were performed, however, to fix it with a degree of certainty, till those made which appear in this paper.

To throw some light upon the subject, in May, 1852, I sunk three boxes into the soil—one 40 inches deep, another 28 inches deep, and a third 14 inches deep. All three of the boxes were 16 inches square. I then placed in the bottom of each box three pounds of sulphate of magnesia. The soil was to be placed in the boxes above the sulphate of magnesia, was then thoroughly mixed, so as to be uniform throughout. The boxes were then filled with it. This was done on the 25th of May, 1852. After the boxes were filled, a sample of soil was taken from each box, and the percentage of magnesia which it contained accurately determined. On the 28th of June, another sample of surface soil was taken from each box, and the percentage of magnesia carefully obtained as before. The result in each case pointed out clearly a marked increase of magnesia.

On the 17th of July, a sample of the surface soil was taken for a third time from each box, and carefully examined for the magnesia. Its percentage was found to be very perceptibly greater than on the 28th of the preceding month. On the 15th of the months of August and September following, similar examinations severally were made, with the same evident gradual increase of the magnesia in the surface soil.

The following are the results as obtained:

		Box 40 in. high.	Box 28 in. high.	Box 16 in. high.
Percentage of Magnesia,	May 25th—0.18	0.18	0.18	
"	"	June 28th—0.25	0.30	0.32
"	"	July 17th—0.42	0.46	0.47
"	"	Aug. 15th—0.47	0.53	0.54
"	"	Sept. 15th—0.51	0.58	0.61

Before the middle of October, when it was intended to make another observation, the fall rains and frosts had commenced; on this account the observations were discontinued. The elevation of the magnesia, as shown in the above experiments, evidently depends upon a well-known and quite universal property of matter, viz:—the attraction of solids for liquids, or what is commonly denominated capillary attraction, or the property which most liquids have to rise in tubes, or between plane and curved surfaces. This may be clearly illustrated by taking a series of small capillary glass tubes and insert one extremity of them in a solution of sulphate of magnesia, or chloride of ammonium, and break or cut off the upper extremities just below the height to which the solution rises. Expose them to the sun's rays. The water of the solution evaporates, and the fixed sulphate of magnesia will be deposited just on the upper extremity of the tube.

As the solution evaporates, more of it rises up from below, keeping the tubes constantly full. Yet no sulphate of magnesia passes off; it all, or nearly all remains at, or rises just above the evaporating surface. Just so in the soil; as the water evaporates

from the surface, more water pregnant with soluble materials from below, rises up to supply its place; as this evaporation goes on, it leaves the fixed materials behind in the surface soil at the several points of evoporation.

This explains why we often find during the months of July, August and September, a crest of soluble salts covering the surface of clay deposites which are highly impregnated with the alkalies or any of the soluble compounds of the metals, earth, or alkaline earths. Also, the reason, in many instances, of the incrustations upon rocks that are porous and contain soluble materials. It also helps to explain the reason why manures when applied for a short or longer time upon the surface of soils, penetrate to so slight a depth. Every agriculturist is acquainted with the fact that the soil directly under his barn-yard, two feet below the surface, (that is any soil of any ordinary fineness,) is quite as poor as that covered with boards or otherwise, two feet below the surface, in his meadow; the former having been for years directly under a manure heap, while the latter perhaps has never had barnyard manure within many rods of it.

The former has really been sending its soluble materials to the surface soil, the latter to the surface soil and the vegetation grown near; or upon it, if uncovered.

The capillary attraction must vary very much in different soils; that is, some have the power of elevating soluble materials to the surface from much deeper sources than others. The pores or interstices in the soil correspond to capillary tubes. The less the diameter of the pores or tubes, the higher the materials are elevated. Hence one very important consideration to the agriculturist, when he wishes nature to aid him in keeping his soil fertile—is to secure soil in a fine state of mechanical division and of a high retentive nature. Nothing is more common than to see certain soils retain their fertility with the annual addition of much less manure than certain others. In fact, a given quantity of manure on the former, will seem to maintain their fertility for several years, while a similar addition to the latter quite loses its good effects in a single season. The former soils have invariably the rocks, minerals, &c., which compose them, in a fine state of division; while the latter have their particles more or less sandy and coarse.—S. M. Salisbury., M. D., in *Prairie Farmer.*

Light Suppers.—One of the great secrets of health is a light supper, and yet it is a great self denial, when one is hungry and tired at the close of the day, to eat little or nothing. Let such a one take leisurely a single cup of tea and a piece of cold bread with butter, and he will leave the table as fully pleased with himself and all the world, as if he had eaten a heavy meal, and be tenfold the better for it the next morning. Take any two men under similar circumstances, strong hard-working men, of twenty-five years; let one take his bread and butter with a cup of tea, and the other a hearty meal of meat, bread, potatoes, and the ordinary et ceteras, as the last meal of the day, and I will venture to affirm, that the tea-drinker will out-live the other by thirty years.—*Maine Farmer.*

The Queen's bad English has not escaped ridicule in England. An advertisement appears in the London Times to the following effect:

"Wanted—an instructor.—A middle-aged married lady, whose educatien has been somewhat neglected during her youth, especially in the department of English composition, desires to obtain the services of a lady properly qualified to give instruction in the particular branch alluded to. Address Victoria Regina, Buckingham Palace, care of Col. Phipps, stating terms and references."

WHEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

A correspondent, writing from San Francisco, in the Tribune of the 24th ult., furnishes the following information:

Flour and grain are cheaper here than in New-York, and we can now better afford to send it to you than you can to us. California has a soil and climate unequaled, and needs nothing but an intelligent, working, permanent population to make it the most prosperous country in the world. The following table, from the Surveyor-General's Annual Report, just published, shows the amount of wheat raised the last year:

Counties.	Acres planted.	Average.	Bush. Wheat.
Marin	335	30	10,050
Sonoma	16,363	23½	380,207
Napa	17,000	20	340,000
Solano	6,414	25	155,350
Yolo	9,980	25	249,500
Yuba	3,655	22½	82,237
Butte	3,725	22½	83,812
Placer	1,545	20	30,900
Sacramento	3,415	25	85,375
Calaveras	2,142	22½	48,195
San Joaquin	11,310	28½	350,355
Stanislaus	4,295	14½	63,350
Mariposa	2,365	15	35,475
Tulare	2,920	10	29,200
Contra Costa	3,786	21½	81,377
Alameda	15,490	40	619,600
Santa Clara	22,745	20	254,900
Santa Cruz	6,530	50	326,500
Monterey	745	40	29,800
San Francisco	445	30	13,350
Total	135,024	25 8-15	3,439,533

A much larger crop of grain will be raised this year than last. The price of wheat here during the season has ranged from $1 to $1 50 per bushel. The price of barley, from 60 to 90 cents; oats the same. Plowing and sowing has been going on here for the past two months. Grass is now green, and the flowers are in bloom. Think of this, in comparison with the ice, snow and mud which the people of New-York must paddle through five months of the year.

Tastes Differ.—In a lecture on what he has seen abroad, Wendell Phillips observes:

In Italy you will see a man breaking up his land with two cows, and the root of a tree for a plow, while he is dressed in skins with the hair on. In Rome, Vienna and Dresden, if you hire a man to saw wood, he does not bring a horse along. He never had one, or his father before him. He puts one end on the ground, and the other on his breast, and taking the wood in his hand, rubs it against the saw. It is a solemn fact, that in Florence, a city filled with the triumph of art, there is not a single augur, and if a carpenter would bore a hole he does it with a red hot poker. This results not from the want of industry, but of sagacity of thought. The people are by no means idle. They toil early and late, men, women, and children, with an industry that shames labor-saving Yankees. Thus he makes labor, and the poor must live. In Rome charcoal is principally used for fuel, and you will see a string of twenty mules bringing little sacks of it upon their backs, when one mule could bring all of it in a cart. But the charcoal vender never had a cart, and so he keeps his mules and feeds them. This is from no want of industry, but there is no competition.

A Yankee always looks haggard and nervous as if he were chasing a dollar. With us money is everything; and when we go abroad we are surprised to find that the dollar has ceased to be almighty. If a Yankee refuse to do a job for fifty cents, he will probably do it for a dollar, and will certainly do it for five. But one of the lazaroni of Naples, when he has earned two cents and eaten them, will work no more that day if you offer him ever so large a sum. He has earned enough for the day, and wants no more. So there is no eagerness for making money, no motive for it, and everybody moves slowly.

Scrap-Book.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the best of men."

A Doctor as is a Doctor.—A self-sufficient humbug, who took up the business of a physician, had a deep knowledge of the healing art, was once called to visit a young man afflicted with apoplexy. Bolus gazed long and hard, felt his pulse and pocket, looked at his tongue, and his wife, and finally gave vent to the following sublime opinion:

"I think he's a gone fellow."

"No, no!" exclaimed the sorrowful wife, "do not say that."

"Yes," returned Bolus, lifting up his hat and eyes heavenward at the same time, "yes, I do say so; there arn't no hope, not the leastest might; he's got an attack of nihilfit in his lost frontis—"

"Where?" cried the startled wife.

"In his lost frontis, and he can't be cured without some trouble and a great deal of pains. You see his whole planetory system is deranged: fustly, his vox populi is pressin' on his advalorum; secondly, his catacarpial cutaneous has swelled considerably, if not more; thirdly and lastly, his solar ribs are in a concussed state, and he ain't got any money, consequently he's bound to die."

Thereby Hangs a Tail.—Two darkeys in the west went out to hunt possums, etc., and by accident found a large cave with a small entrance. Peeping in they observed three young whelps.

"Look heah, Sam," said one, "while I go dar and get the young bars, you jis watch heah for de ole bar."

Sam soon got to dozing in the sun, when, hearing a rustling and opening his eyes, he saw the old bear scouring her way into the cave. Quick as thought, he caught her by the tail, and held on for life.

"Hallo, dar, Sam, what dark de hole dar?" yelled Jumbo, from the interior.

"Lor' bless you, Jumby, save yerself, honey—ef dis tail come out, you'll know wat dark de hole!"

A Retort.—At a masculine supper party the other evening, an inveterate quiz was making a butt of a modest but bright youth seated opposite. At length something the former said caused the latter to blush visibly, to which fact, with great glee, he directed the company's attention.

"Ah!" exclaimed the sufferer, "Young says—

'The man who blushes is not quite a brute.'"

"No!" rejoined the tormenter, "but very near one!"

"Probably," admitted the other, "for the *table is but four feet wide!*"

This retort, while it flung an avalanche of ridicule upon him, completely silenced the joker for the evening.

Effect of Calico.—The editor of the Rutland Herald, just married to a Boston girl, says that a pair of sweet lips, a pink waist-ribbon, and a pressure or two of delicate hands, will do as much to unhinge a man as three fevers, the measles, a large-sized whooping-cough, a pair of lock-jaws, several hydrophobias, and the doctor's bill."

WHERE DWEELETH MUSIC?

She seeks a wild home in the ocean's roar,
In the floating breezes she loves to soar,
In the moaning wind, in the waterfall—
Oh, the spirit of music dwells in them all.

This fairy being hath many a tone,
And 'tis by her freaks that her pathway is known,
For the blackbird's song in the rustling tree
As the spirit passes grows firm and free.

Her presence is felt with the deepest sway
When the gorgeous daylight is passing away,
And the ling'ring sunbeams their brightness cast,
Each one in radiance outvieing the last—

They rest on the church, and its towering spire
Glows to the eye with a brightening fire;
Then to the brook, as it dances so free,
In the tiny streamlet a rainbow see.

Though we can not see her, I know she is nigh
When twinkling stars are gemming the sky,
And the glorious moon in the silver-cloud
Is sailing enwrap'd in her vestal shroud.

Oh, there's solemn music at daylight's close
In the hush of fair Nature's calm repose;
Ye need not search for that spirit fair,
For the home of music is everywhere.

Mark Lane Express.

MARCH WINDS—HIGHFALUTIN.

Crabbed old poets have told us that woman is fickle; others aver that the weather of April, its sunshine and showers, is the fittingest typical emblem of change without object; but either of these is inertia itself aside of the March wind, that roystering, rollicking old rough-and-tumble, that comes on the heel of the Winter, now chilling, now wooing the Spring. The man that last Saturday night was foredoomed to a stroll, or a flounder more like, in Broadway, must for once in his life have been able to answer the indefinite query of "What's in the wind?" It was dust, dust, and nothing but dust; above and below, to the left, to the right, before and behind; in the eyes, in the nose, in the ears, in the mouth, down the neck, up the leg, it was sifted and whisked and driven, by the fickelest, piercingest, ugliest wind of the season; a wind that abundantly filled the description that Solomon gave, when he said, "The wind goeth toward the south, and turneth about to the north; it continually whirleth about, and returneth again to its circuit." Such a whirling and twirling of dust, now mounting in clouds that invaded the true clouds of heaven, and sullied their aqueous purity; now raining like Etna's hot ashes, till the struggling multitude thought of Pompeii, and the horrors of living entombment. It was dreadful, and not to be borne by mortality; so home hied the half frozen, dust-begrimed traveler, leaving the thoroughfares free to the wind, save here and there looming a vehicle, which like an animate sand hill toiled on, with driver and horses quite blind and half stifled. But the boisterous, blustering month is near ended; and another such wind-wracked and desolate night we may hope is at least a full twelvemonth ahead. Even yesterday raised a faint sun smile, as anxious to pass over lightly, and quickly forget that dirtiest of Saturday nights.—*N. Y. Tribune, March*, 26.

PAST AND PRESENT.—In the days of the patriarchs, a young woman's conduct was the index of her heart. When, for example, the father of Rebecca asked her if she would go with the servant of Isaac, she immediately replied, "I will go."

Now, had she been a daughter of the nineteenth century, she would have poutingly answered, "Pshaw! go with him! Why, Mr. Isaac must be sick! Go with him? Of course I won't!" But then she *would* go, after all.

LAST WORDS OF NOTED PERSONS.

There is an interest in the dying words of men that does not attach to them while living. They often give a clue to the whole history of the man. They still oftener give a significant intimation as to the state in which the departed expired. We give below the last words of a few of the great ones of the world. There is profit in pondering them. Our own may be recorded ere long:

"A death bed's a detector of the heart,
Here tired dissimulation drops her mask,
Through life's grimace that mistress of the scene;
Here real and apparent are the same."

"Head of the army."—Napoleon.

"I must sleep Now."—Byron.

"It matters little how the head lieth."—Sir Walter Raleigh.

"Kiss me, Hardy."—Lord Nelson.

"Don't give up the ship."—Lawrence.

"I'm shot if I don't believe I'm dying."—Chancellor Thurlow.

"Is this your fidelity?"—Nero.

"Clasp my hand, my dear friend; I die."—Alfieri.

"Give Dayrocles a chair."—Lord Chesterfield.

"God preserve the Emperor."—Haydn.

"The artery ceases to beat."—Haller.

"Let the light enter."—Goethe.

"All my possessions for a moment of time."—Queen Elizabeth.

"What! is there no bribing death?"—Cardinal Beaufort.

"I have loved God, my father and liberty."—Madam de Stael.

"Be serious."—Grotius.

"Into Thy hands, O Lord."—Tasso.

"It is small, very small indeed," (clasping her neck.)—Anne Boleyn.

"I pray you, see me safe up, and as for my coming down let me shift for myself," (ascending the scaffold.)—Sir Thomas More.

"Don't let that awkward squad fire over my grave."—Robert Burns.

"I feel as if I were myself again."—Sir Walter Scott.

"I resign my soul to God, and my daughter to my country."—Jefferson.

"It is well."—Washington.

"Independence forever."—Adams.

"It is the last of earth. I am content."—J. Q. Adams.

"I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask no more."—Harrison.

"I have endeavored to do my duty."—Z. Taylor.

"There is not a drop of blood on my hands."—Frederick V., of Denmark.

"You spoke of the refreshments, my Emilie; take my last notes, sit down to my piano here, sing them with the hymn of your sainted mother; let me hear once more those notes which have so long been my solace and delight."—Mozart.

"A dying man can do nothing easy."—Franklin.

"Let not poor Nelly starve."—Charles II.

"Refresh me with a great thought."—Herden.

"I feel the daisies growing over me."—Keats.

"Let me die to the sound of delicious music."—Mirabeau.

There is a man down east said to be so opposed to Catholicism, that he won't travel on *cross* roads.

GOOD NATURE.—One can not imagine any quality, of the human mind whence greater advantages can arise to society than good nature; seeing that man is a sociable being, not made for solitude, but conversation. Good nature not only lessens the sorrows of life, but increases its comforts. It is more agreeable than beauty, or even wit. It gives a pleasing expression to the countenance, and induces a multitude of the most amiable observations. It is, indeed, the origin of all society. Were it not for good nature, men would not exist together, nor hold intercourse with one another. For this reason, man invented that species of artificial urbanity, called good breeding, which is nothing more than an imitation of good nature, for what is it but the reducing into a system of affability, complaisance, and easiness of temper? Good nature is an attitude of mind, on which objects act in an explicable way, and which discovers itself in universal benevolence to the whole creation. In it lies the foundation of all generous feeling to our neighbors, and of sympathy with every member of the human family. It is a portion of that love which is the attraction of the mental universe. It possesses a power, the progression of which will gradually banish slavery, tyranny, war, disease and vice, from the world, and unite man in one great brotherhood.

A LITTLE WORD.

A little word in kindness spoken,
A motion or a tear,
Has often healed the heart that's broken,
And made a friend sincere. BRIDELL.

PANG OF THE BETRAYED.

Oh, colder than the wind that freezes
Founts that but now in sunshine played,
Is the congealing pang that seizes
The trusting bosom when betrayed.

MOORE.

WINE AND TEA.

If wine is poison, so is tea,
Only in another shape;
What matter whether one is killed
By *canister* or *grape*.

GOOD WIVES.—That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologise when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until the work is finished. When I hear a lady say, "I shall attend church and wear my old bonnet and every-day gown, for I fear we shall have a rain storm," depend upon it she will be sure to make a good wife. When a daughter remarks, "I would not hire helps, for I can assist you in the kitchen," set it down she will make somebody a good wife. When you overhear a young woman saying to her father, "Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may always be certain she will make a good wife. When you see a female rise early, get breakfast, and do up her mother's work in season, and then sit down and knit, depend upon it she will make a good wife. When you see a female anxious to learn a trade, so as to earn something to support herself, and perhaps aged parents, you may be sure she will make one of the best of wives. The best qualities to look after in a wife are industry, humanity, neatness, gentleness, benevolence, and piety. When you find these there is no danger: you will obtain a treasure, and not regret your choice to the last period.

"Grass widows" are so called because their husbands are roving blades.

Perpetual motion—A woman's tongue when talking about her baby.

A Pig Taking the Water Cure.—One of our friends in Indiana, who sends us a list of subscribers for the Journal, reports the following case of instinctive Water Cure treatment. The patient was none other, than one of those filthy animals—a swine—an infant.

"A few miles from this place, on a farm owned by a man well known here, one of the pigs of a litter was observed to be ailing, and while the others thrived, this little fellow pined away, and was, in consequence, put into a yard apart from the rest—as they thought to die.

"It so happened that there was on a hillside in this yard, an ever-flowing spring of sparkling water, the water from which flowed in its course over a log, forming a 'young cataract,' under which, led by instinct, this little animal stood for some half a day or more. Well, Mr. Editor, what think you was the consequence? Why, the little fellaw began to thrive immediately, and when last I saw it, was as brisk and large as the rest of the litter!

"Now, I do not wish to be understood as valueing the life of such an animal, for I would that the whole 'herd of swine ran violently down a steep place into the sea, and were choked,' but in such a case we see the ostensible effects of water as a remedial agent."—*Water Cure Journal.*

Answer to Inquiries about Back Numbers, &c.—Back numbers from the beginning of the present volume can still be supplied at 4 cents per number.

Volumes XI, XII, and XIII can be supplied at $1 per volume unbound; or $1.50 per volume bound.

The first ten volumes (new edition) can be furnished bound at $1 25 per volume, or the complete set of ten volumes for $10. Price of the first thirteen volumes $14 50.

No new edition of the volumes subsequent the tenth will be issued, as the work is too large to admit of stereotyping.

Markets.

Remarks.—Flour has advanced from 25 to 50 cts. per bbl. the past week; Corn from 1 to 2 cts. per bushel.

Cotton is about ¼ of a cent per lb. lower. Sugar an advance of ¼ of a cent per lb. Tobacco of different grades from ¼ to 2c. per lb.

The Weather has been warm and cold by turns, and is very dry. One of the severest gales from the northwest we ever experienced set in on Sunday, and continued blowing for about 40 hours. The season is very backward, all of two weeks later than that of 1853.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Tuesday, April 3, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

There is still a very scanty supply of produce in market. Potatoes remain about the same, though they are in good demand and very limited. The weather is still too cold at the north, to open the potato pits. A few sweet potatoes came in to-day from Philadelphia. Cabbage is enormously high.

Now is an excellent time to bring in apples from the west, as they are in good demand this cool weather.

Butter is firm, though the market is rather bare. Eggs, a little higher.

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers	₱ bbl.	$4	—@4 50
Western Mercers	do	4	—@4 25
White Mercers	do	4	—@4 25
Nova Scotia Mercers	do		—@3 87
New-Jersey Carters	₱ bbl.	4 50	@4 75
Washington County Carters	do	4	—@ —
Junes	do	3 25	@3 50
Western Reds	do	2 87	@3 12
Yellow Pink Eyes	do	2 75	@3 25
Long Reds	do	2 50	@2 75
Virginia Sweet Potatoes	do	4 25	@4 50
Philadelphia sweet	do	5 50	@ —
Turnips—Ruta Baga	do	1 62	@1 8
White	do	2	—@2 2
Onions—White	do	6	—@ —
Red	do	3 50	@4 —
Yellow	do	4 75	@5 —
Cabbages	₱ 100	10	—@14 —
Beets	₱ bbl.	1 87	@2 25
Carrots	do		—@1 87
Parsnips	do	1 50	@ —

FRUITS, ETC.

Apples—Spitzenbergs	₱ bbl.	$4 00	@4 50
Greenings	do	3 50	@4 00
Gilliflowers	do	3 50	@4 00
Baldwins	do	3 75	@4 24
Butter—Orange County	₱ lb.	25	@30c.
Western	do	18	@20c.
Cheese	do	12	@13¼c.
Eggs	₱ doz.	21	@22c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Wednesday April 4, 1855.

The whole number of cattle in market to-day is 1,784, being 217 more than last week. The market is rather slow, and the prices indicate a slight falling off. This is owing in a measure to the weather, but rather to the enormously high prices, which butchers are very unwilling to give. Still, the brokers remain pretty firm, and do all they can to sustain last week's quotations. Poor cattle figure much more largely to-day than a week or two past, though taken together they are a very good lot. A large share came from Ohio, including some of the best animals in the yards.

We still hear complaints about high quotations, as tho' that were the cause of high prices and not vice versa. One would think, to hear some persons talk, that reporters were a very crab-sided people, whose interest it is to look all one way. We beg leave to assure these very disinterested gentlemen who profess to look after the general welfare with such zeal, that we shall not misstate prices for their benefit, be they high or low. We know how agreeable it is for them to buy low, and sell high, but we are not particularly interested in that matter, which they will doubtless find should prices go ever so high.

Below are some of the lots offered:.

Jas. Perrill had an excellent drove of 77, from Ross Co., Ohio, sold by John Merritt. They would weigh about 825 lbs., and were selling at 11@12¼c.

Another superior lot of 87, from Ross Co., was sold by Sam'l Ulery, for 12 to 12¼c. This was about equal to any in the yards, and belonged to David Moore.

Forty-two Mason Co. Virginia cattle were sold by Joseph Williams, at from 11 to 12c. Durham grades, and very fair.

J. W. Crabill had a good fair lot of 64 young cattle from Clarke Co., O., which were estimated to weigh about 725 each. They were sold by Dr. Wellington, at from 11 to 12 cents.

Mead & Holcomb had a rough crowd of Illinois cattle, 97 in all, selling for 9@10¼c. They were the property of Joseph Morgan.

J. F. Hill had 78 still-fed cattle, from near Buffalo, which were selling by Geo. Toffey at 11@11¼c. per lb. Weight about 750 lbs.

Sam'l C. McGraw had 14 nice cattle, fed by Dr. Colwin of Syracuse. They sold as high as 12¼c. ₱ lb.

David Belden was selling 56 fine still-fed cattle from 11¼ to 12¼c. ₱ lb.

Mr. Howard, of Huron Co., O., had a superior pair of full-blood Durhams, for which he was offered $450. They were 6 year olds, had taken three premiums—fed 3 years, and weighed 5,400 lbs. They were held at $475.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Extra quality at	12@12¼c.
Good retailing quality beef is selling at	10¼@12c.
Inferior do. do.	9@10¼c.
Cows and Calves	$35@$70.
Veals	5c.@7c.
Sheep, poor	$4 50.
do good	$5¼@$6.
do extra	$7 50.
Swine, alive,	5¼c.@6¼c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth-street.

A. M. Allerton, Proprietor.

	Received during the week.	In market to-day.
Beeves,	1820	1784
Cows,	31	—
Veals,	530	—
Sheep and lambs,	460	—
Swine,	1997	—

Of these there came by the Erie Railroad—beeves..1187
Swine.....1997
Sheep.....460
Veals.....—

By the Harlem Railroad—Beeves.....193
Cows.....—
Veals.....530
Sheep and Lambs.....—

New-York State furnished		291
Ohio,	"	1191
Indiana,	"	197
Illinois,	"	295
Virginia	"	174
Kentucky,	"	—
Connecticut,	"	4

The report of sales for the week, at Browning's, are as follows:

Sheep and Lambs	1684
Beeves	325
Veals	113
Cows and Calves	85

The following sales were made at Chamberlain's:

263 Beef Cattle	8¼@11¼
85 Cows and Calves	$30@$60
2,800 Sheep	$3 75@$8.
60 Calves	4@6¼c.

The demand for sheep is large and the supply very light. Good prices are offered now.

Mr. James McCarty, sheep broker at Browning's, Sixth-street, reports the following sales of sheep: 45 for $339 79; 21 for $112; 149 for $687 75; 76 for $440 80; 93 for $374 50; 94 for $404—Total, 487 head, for $2,348 84. Average price per head $4 92.

Mr. McCarty reports the market as continuing good and sheep very scarce.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, &c., &c

Ashes—			
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	₱ 100 lb.	—	—@ 6 25
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852			6 25@— —
Beeswax—			
American Yellow			— 26@— 27¼
Bristles—			
American, Gray and White			— 45 @—50
Coal—			
Liverpool Orrel	₱ chaldron	—	— @ 7 25
Scotch		—	— @— —
Sidney		7	— @ 7 —
Pictou		6	25 @— —
Anthracite	₱ 2,000 lb.	6	50 @ 7 —

Cotton—	*Upland.*	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N. O. & Texas.*
Ordinary	7¼	7¼	8	8¼
Middling	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9¾	10	10¼	10¼
Fair	10¼	10¼	11	11¼

Cotton Bagging—			
Gunny Cloth	₱ yard	—	11¼@— —
American Kentucky		—	— @— —
Dundee		—	— @— —
Coffee—			
Java	₱ lb.	—	13 @— 14¼
Mocha		—	14 @— 15
Brazil		—	10 @— 11¼
Maracaibo		—	11 @— 12¼
St. Domingo	(cash)	—	9 @— 9¼
Flax—			
Jersey	₱ lb.	—	8 @— 9

Flour and Meal—			
State, common brands		9 25	@ 9 37
State, straight brands		9 37	@— —
State, favorite brands		9 50	@— —
Western, mixed do		9 62¼	@— —
Michigan and Indiana, straight do		9 75	@ 9 87
Michigan, fancy brands		9 87	@— —
Ohio, common to good brands		—	— @ 9 75
Ohio, fancy brands		—	— @ 9 87
Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, extra do		—	— @10 25
Genesee, fancy brands		10	— @10 50
Genesee, extra brands		10	50@12 —
Canada, (in bond,)		9	62 @— —
Brandywine		9	50 @— —
Georgetown		9	50 @ 9 75
Petersburg City		9	50 @— —
Richmond Country		—	— @ 9 37
Alexandria		—	— @ 9 37
Baltimore, Howard-Street		—	— @ 9 37
Rye Flour		6	25 @— —
Corn Meal, Jersey		4	25 @— —
Corn Meal, Brandywine		4	50 @— —
Corn Meal, Brandywine	₱ punch.	—	— @20 50

Grain—			
Wheat, White Genesee	₱ bush.	2 70	@ 2 75
Wheat, do. Canada, (in bond,		—	— @ 2 30
Wheat, Southern, White		2 25	@ 2 30
Wheat, Ohio, White		2 50	@— —
Wheat, Michigan, White		2 52	@ 2 60
Rye, Northern		1 37	@— —
Corn, Round Yellow		— 97	@ 1 —
Corn, Round White		—	— @— 99
Corn, Southern White		—	— @— 99
Corn, Southern Yellow		— 98	@— 99
Corn, Southern Mixed		—	— @— —
Corn, Western Mixed		—	— @—99
Corn, Western Yellow		—	— @— —
Barley		1 28	@— —
Oats, River and Canal		— 65	@— —
Oats, New-Jersey		— 55	@— 60
Oats, Western		— 71	@— 68
Peas, Black-Eyed	₱ bush.	2 25	@— —
Hay—			
North River, in bales		— 90	@— —
Lime—			
Rockland, Common	₱ bbl	—	—@1 05

Lumber—			
Timber, White Pine	₱ cubic ft.	— 18	@— 24
Timber, Oak		— 25	@— 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.		— 35	@— 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine,	(by cargo)	— 18	@— 22
	YARD SELLING PRICES		
Timber, Oak Scantling	₱ M. ft.	30	— @40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern		17 50	@19 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked		—	— @40 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked		20	— @25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear		37 50	@42 50
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual		25	— @32 —
Boards, North River, Box		10	— @18 —
Boards, Albany Pine	₱ pce.	— 14	@— 20

Boards, City Worked		— 22	@— 23
Boa rds, do. narrow, clear ceiling		— —	@— 25
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring		— 25	@— —
Plank, Albany Pine		— 24	@— 30
Plank, City Worked		— 24	@— 29
Plank, Albany Spruce		— 17	@— 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked		— 22	@— 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	₱bunch.	2 25	@ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved		2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual	₱ M.	24 —	@28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality		22 —	@25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality		19 —	@21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality		17 —	@18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft		32 —	@— —
Molasses—			
New-Orleans	₱gall.	— 23	@— 26
Porto Rico		— 27	@— 32
Cuba Muscovado		— 29	@— 36
Trinidad Cuba		— 23	@— 26
Cardenas, &c		— —	@— 24
Oil Cake—			
Thin Oblong, City	₱ tun.	30 —	@42 —
Thick, Round, Country		— —	@— —
Provisions—			
Beef, Mess, Country,	₱ bbl.	9 50	@11 —
Beef, Mess, City		10 —	@— —
Beef, Mess, extra		16 —	@— —
Beef, Prime, Country,		— —	@ 7 —
Beef, Prime, City		— —	@— —
Beef, Prime Mess	₱ tce.	21 —	@26 —
Pork, Prime		14 25	@— —
Pork, Clear		17 —	@— —
Pork, Prime Mess		— —	@— —
Lard, Ohio, prime, in barrels	₱ lb.	— 10	@— —
Hams, Pickled		— —	@— —
Shoulders, Pickled		— —	@— —
Beef Hams, in Pickle	₱ bbl.	— —	@— —
Beef, Smoked	₱ lb.	— —	@— —
Butter, Orange County		— 30	@— 32
Cheese, fair to prime		— 10½	@— 12
Rice—			
Ordinary to fair	₱ 100 lb	3 50	@ 3 87
Good to prime		4 37½	@ 4 47½
Salt—			
Turk's Island	₱ bush.	— —	@— 50
St. Martin's		— —	@— —
Liverpool, Ground	₱ sack.	1 —	@— —
Liverpool, Fine		1 30	@ 1 40
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's		1 40	@— —
Sugar—			
St. Croix	₱ lb.	— —	@— —
New-Orleans		— 4½	@— 5½
Cuba Muscovado		— 4½	@— 5½
Porto Rico		— 5	@— 6½
Havana, White		— 7½	@— 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow		— 5	@— 7½
Tallow—			
American, Prime	₱ lb.	— 11½	@— 12
Tobacco—			
Virginia	₱ lb	—	@— 6½
Kentucky		— 7	@— 12
Maryland		— —	@— —
St. Domingo		— 12	@— 18
Cuba		— 17	@— 20
Yara		— 40	@— 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers		— 25	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers		— 15	@— 60
Connecticut, Seed Leaf,		— 6	@— 15
Pennsylvania, Seed Leef		— —	@— —
Wool—			
American, Saxony Fleece	₱ lb.	— 38	@— 42
American, Full Blood Merino		— 36	@— 37
American, ¼ and ½ Merino		— 30	@— 33
American, Native and ½ Merino		— 25	@— 28
Superfine, Pulled, Country		— 30	@— 32
No. 1, Pulled, Country		— 21	@— 23

Advertisements.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY.—Genuine Plants may be purchased of WM LAWTON, 83-108n1188 No 54 Wall-st., New-York.

CHEMICAL MANURE.—Nitrate of Soda in bags, and Refuse Saltpetre in barrels, both highly recommended as a cheap and superior manure for fruit trees and all kinds of garden vegetable beds, oats, &c., destroying insects, and acting as an expeditious fertilizer. For peach and plum trees nothing can compare with it. Sold in lots to suit purchasers at low prices. Orders left at the office of the Croton Laboratory, No. 198 Duane-st., will receive attention. 81—84n1187

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, SOUTHDOWN SHEEP, AND SUFFOLK PIGS.

I will sell by auction, at my residence, on WEDNESDAY, 20th JUNE next, my entire HERD of Short-Horned Cattle—consisting of of about twenty-five (25) head of my choice animals. Nearly the whole of them are IMPORTED, and their direct descendants.

Also, about seventy-five (75) SOUTHDOWN SHEEP. These are imported from the flock of Jonas Webb, Esq., of England, and their descendants.

Also, a few SUFFOLK HOGS, bred from the importation of J. C. Jackson, Esq.

CATALOGUES, with the pedigrees and further particulars, will be ready about the 20th of April, and can be had at the offices of the different Agricultural Papers in this State, and Ohio Cultivator and Indiana Farmer, and by application to me.

TERMS OF SALE.

For all sums under $100, cash; over $100 to $150, three months over $150 to $300, six months; and all over $300, six and twelve months' credit, on approved notes with interest.

J. M. SHERWOOD, Auburn, N. Y.
March 20th, 1855. 81—92n1185

AMERICAN EDITION.

DAVY'S HERD BOOK OF DEVON CATTLE.

Edited by Ambrose Stevens.

C. M. SAXTON & CO., 152 Fulton-st., New-York, propose to reprint, from the English Edition,

"DAVY'S DEVON HERD BOOK."

This work was published in England at $2 75, and would cost here, if imported, $3 50. It is comprised in two volumes, the first of which is not now to be obtained, being out of print.

It will be published at a price not exceeding $1.

The publishers do not propose this undertaking for pecuniary advantage to themselves, as the cost will equal the price of the book; but as they confine their attention to the publication and sale of Agricultural Books, and this work being in their line, they wish to meet the wants of the public in this respect. It contains the prdigrees of some thousands of Devon cattle, both of England and America.

The pedigrees of the American Herds contained in the English edition will be corrected and extended, where the editor has, from knowledge, the means, or where breeders and owners will furnish the means to do so.

An Appendix will be added, containing authentic pedigrees of American Devon Cattle, not included in the English Edition.

To this end, we request the co-operation of breeders and owners, by forwarding their pedigrees immediately, postage paid, to C. M. SAXTON, & CO., New-York. Those who will furnish Cuts of Portraits of their Animals, and pay the cost of paper and printing, can have them inserted.

THIS WORK IS INDISPENSABLE

to every breeder of Devon Cattle in America, and must be possessed by them if they would understandingly pursue their business.

Breeders can afford to take a large number of copies to distribute to their customers and the public, as advertisements of their herds.

The American edition will be edited by the Hon. Ambrose Stevens, editor of "Youatt and Martin on Cattle," "Youatt and Martin on the Hogg," &c.

Subscribers will forward their names to the undersigned.

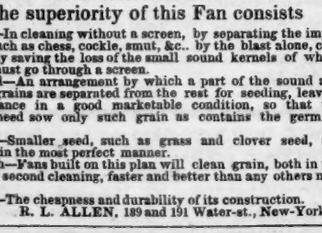
C. M. SAXTON & CO.,
152 Fulton-street, New-York.

ISABELLA AND CATAWBA GRAPE VINES, of proper age for forming Vineyards, cultivated from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the Grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north. All communications adiressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester County, N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the Northern, all the Middle, Western and Southern States.

N. B.—To those who take sufficient to plant six acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his Vinedressers, whom he has instructed in his mode of cultivation, and he will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge, a reasonable compensation for the labor. R. T. U.

81—84n1186

EAGLE FAN MILL.



THE BEST AND CHEAPEST GRAIN AND SEED SEPARATOR EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

The superiority of this Fan consists

First—In cleaning without a screen, by separating the impurities, such as chess, cockle, smut, &c.. by the blast alone, consequently saving the loss of the small sound kernels of wheat which must go through a screen.

Second—An arrangement by which a part of the sound and perfect grains are separated from the rest for seeding, leaving the balance in a good marketable condition, so that the farmer need sow only such grain as contains the germ of growth.

Third—Smaller seed, such as grass and clover seed, are cleaned in the most perfect manner.

Fourth—Fans built on this plan will clean grain, both in the first and second cleaning, faster and better than any others now in use.

Fifth—The cheapness and durability of its construction.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VALUBLE FARM, situated in Wallingford, New-Haven County, Conn., within half a mile of the center of the village. Said farm contains 70 acres, suitably divided into wood, pasture, meadow and plow land. A never-failing stream of water runs through it. On it is a fine Orchard of grafted Apple trees; also a variety of Cherry, Pear and Plum trees. Said farm is in a high state of cultivation, and is located on one of the pleasantest streets in the town, and is one of the best farms in the county. The buildings are a two-story dwelling with ell and wood-house, all built in the most substantial manner, four years since, and a barn 28 by 64, with cow-houses and waggon-house. There is a first-rate well, also water brought in pipes to barn and house, and capabable of being carried to every room in the house. For further particulars inquire of ELIJAH WILLIAMS, on the premises.

76—83n1168.

SITUATION ON A FARM WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, German by birth, of respectable parentage, well educated, and who has been engaged in farming for some years already, in this and his native country, wishes to find a situation with an intelligent, scientific farmer, in the vicinity of New-York preferred, where ample opportunity, practically and theoretically, is afforded to him, to cultivate and perfect his knowledge of agriculture and keeping of stock.

He is able and willing to work, and, although he would like to receive the fair value of his labor, is not especially anxious to get high wages, the main object in view being to secure a place where he can acquire a thorough knowledge of his calling, and where he will be well treated.

If such a situation is obtained by him, his employer shall have no occasion to regret the engagement. Address W. L., care of Editors of Agriculturist. 79—82n1178

L. G. MORRIS'S CATALOGUE, WITH prices attached, of Domestic Animals at private sale, will not be ready for delivery until the first of April. It will contain Short Horned and Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, Southdown Rams, Berkshire, Suffolk and Essex Swine.

Mount Fordham, March 6, 1855 79tfn1179

PURE DEVON FOR SALE.—The yearling Bull ALBERT, calved April, 1853. Got by imported Reubens, (winner of several prizes at the Fairs of the American Institute, New-York City,) out of a full blood Devon Cow. Good size, and perfectly docile.

ALFRED M. TREDWELL,
79—84n1175 Madison, New-Jersey.

ATKIN'S SELF-RAKING REAPER and MOWER.—Three seasons' use of this ingenious, beautiful, and yet simple Machine, furnish convincing proof of practical worth. THREE HUNDRED, scattered into 19 different States the past season, mostly in inexperienced hands, and nearly all giving good satisfaction, cutting from 50 to 600 acres, proves it not only strong and serviceable, but also simple and easily managed. It saves not only the hard work of raking, but lays the grain in such good order as to save at least another hand in binding.

IT IS WARRANTED TO BE A GOOD, DURABLE, SELF-RAKING REAPER, and I have also succeeded in attaching a mowing bar, so that I also WARRANT IT AS A MOWER.

Price at Chicago, of Reapers, $170; of Mowing Bar, $30. Discount on the Reaper, $15, and on Mowing Bar, $5, for cash in advance, or on delivery. Price of Mower, $120.

☞ Pamphlets giving all the objections and difficulties, as well as commendations, sent free, on post-paid applications.

AGENTS, suitably qualified, wanted in all sections where there are none. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouse, Chicago, Dec. 1854. [67—88

DURHAM STOCK FOR SALE.—I have three Bull Calves, three two-year-old Heifers, one two-year-old Bull, and one Cow 5 years old, that I will sell from my herd of Short Horns—all thoroughbred.

The Bulls sired by my bulls MONARCH and PRINCE OF ORANGE.

Monarch by imported Exeter.
Prince of Orange by imported 3d Duke of Cambridge.
The Heifers by imported Wolviston.

THOMAS COWLES.
Farmington, Hartford Co., Conn.
March 15, 1855. 79—83n1181.

FARMERS ATTENTION.—Basket Willows are imported in large quantities from Europe, and yet the market is not supplied.

The Willows can be grown very profitably in this country; it is believed that more than one hundred dollars per acre profit, can be realized with proper attention.

WHY NOT TRY IT?

Cuttings can be had in any quantity upon early application to the subscriber, and instructions for planting &c.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

Hitherto the labor of of peeling willows by hand has been the great objection to their cultivation, but now a machine has been perfected, capable of doing the work of twenty men, and doing it well. 79—tf

GUANO OUTDONE.—THE GAS WORKS TURNED TO GOOD ACCOUNT.

C. B. DeBURG has the pleasure of announcing to his former patrons, and to other farmers who may wish to improve their lands, that he has, during the past year, succeeded in manufacturing from the gas works, in and around New-York City, a superior quality of Sulphate of Ammonia, in large quantities, and he is now prepared to furnish

C. B. BeBURG'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME,

Highly charged with AMMONIA, which is now acknowledged to be the most valuable ingredient in Peruvian Guano and other concentrated fertilizers. Price $45 per ton. DeBURG'S Superphosphate is warranted to contain

SEVENTEEN PER CENT OF AMMONIA.

Agricultural Societies and distinguished farmers tried many experiments during the last season, and with almost universal success. Detailed accounts of several of these will shortly be placed before the public for examination.

The Proprietor is working for a future and lasting reputation, and will spare no effort to make every bag of Superphosphate bearing his name just what it purports to be. To avoid imposition or deception, every bag will henceforth be distinctly marked

C. B. DeBURG, No. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME

☞ Pamphlets with instructions for its use, &c., will be sent on application. C. B. DeBURG, Williamsburg, N. Y.,
70—82n1151 Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

TO OWNERS OF GROUNDS, GARDENERS, HORTICULTURISTS, &C.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the Horticultural public, that in order to close the estate of the late Thomas Hogg, the extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Herbaceous and Greenhouse Plants, &c., in the Nurseries at Yorkville, will be disposed of in quantities to suit purchasers, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, affording to those who are about making improvements on their country estates this season a rare opportunity of doing so.

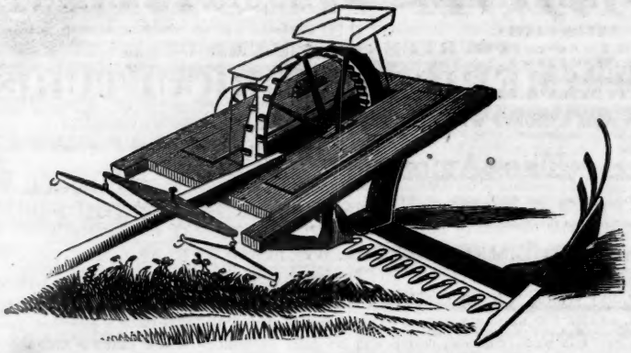
Of the well-known character of this valuable stock, it is thought to be hardly necessary to speak; it embraces almost every standard article, as well as every novelty of merit known in the Horticultural world, in this country. A priced list of such articles as can be had in quantities will be ready for delivery on the first of March, and can be had on post-paid application.

Orders are respectfully solicited from amateurs and the trade; every attention will be given to have them properly fulfilled, carefully packed and promptly shipped. Where the parties are unknown to the undersigned, or to Mr. Thomas Hogg, Jr., a city reference or acceptance must accompany the order. On all sums of $100 or upwards an approved note at four months, and on sums of $50 or upwards an approved note at three months will be received. Under $50, cash.

Letters to be addressed to Mr. THOMAS HOGG, Jr., or to the undersigned, "Yorkville, New-York."

77—82n1167 JAMES HOGG, Administrator.

ALLEN'S PATENT MOWER.



THE MOST PERFECT MACHINE YET INVENTED.

THIS MACHINE was patented in 1852, and has been used by a large number of intelligent farmers for twc seasons; and so superior has it proved itself over all others, that it is now greatly preferred wherever known.

This superiority consists:

1st. In perfectly cutting any kind of grass, whether fine or coarse, lodged or standing, and Salt Meadows as well as upland.

2d. Owing to the form of the knife and its rasp patent, it does not clog even in the finest grass.

3d. The gearing being hung on horizontal shafts and justly balanced, enables the mower to run perfectly true in a straight or curved line and with one-third less draught than any other yet made. It also runs with much less noise, and with no jerking motion, in consequence of the knife being operated by a wheel instead of a crank. The knife can be taken off or put on in a moment, without the necessity of passing it through the arms of the driving-wheel. This is a very great convenience, and obviates a serious objection to Mowing Machines.

4th. The superior gearing enables the knife to play with sufficient rapidity to do its work well, at a speed of not over two and a half to three miles per hour. Most other Mowers require the team to walk at the rate of four miles per hour, which is very distressing to the horses.

5th. A smaller wheel is attached to this Mower, by a spring axle, which runs parallel with the driving-wheel. This enables the machine when thrown out of gear, to be driven over the field or along the road as readily as if hung on a pair of wagon-wheels.

6th. A reaping-board can be attached when required, thus making it a Reaper or Mower, as desired.

7th. This Mower is made in the most perfect manner, and is guaranteed to give satisfaction.

WARRANTY.

ALLEN'S MOWER is warranted to cut and spread from ten to fifteen acres per day, in a workmanlike manner, with a good pair of horses and driver. One day's trial is allowed for the Mower, and in case any thing proves defective within this time, due notice must be given to me, and time allowed to send a person to repair it. If it does not work after this, and the fault is in the machine, it will be taken back and the money paid for it refunded, or a perfect Mower will be given in its place, at the option of the purchases.

With the Reaper Attachment, it is warranied to cut from twelve to eighteen acres of grain per day, with a good pair of horses, driver and raker.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

☞ Agents are solicited to sell the above machine.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—The subscriber offers for sale the following valuable Implements:

FAN MILLS—Of various kinds, for Rice as well as Wheat, Rye, &c.

GRAIN DRILLS—A machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing several varieties and sizes, and all the most valuable improvements.

SMUT MACHINES, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES—Bullock's Progressive Power-presses, and several other patterns, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

GRAIN MILLS, Corn and Cob Crushers, a very large assortment and of the best and latest improved kinds.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL and CAST IRON Mills, at $6 to $25, and Burr-Stone at $50 to $250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—For making Draining Tiles of all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE and Endless-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

GRASS SEEDS.—Timothy, Red Top, Kentucky Blue, Orchard, Foul Meadow, Ray, Sweet-scented Vernal, Tall Fescue, Muskit or Texas, Tall Oat and Spurrey.

Red and White Clover
Lucerne.
Saintfoin.
Alyske Clover
Sweet-scented Clover.
Crimson or Scarlet Clover.

FIELD SEEDS.—A full assortment of the best Field Seeds, pure and perfectly fresh, including

Winter and Spring Wheat of all the best varieties.
Winter Rye.
Barley.
Buckwheat.
Oats, of several choice kinds.
Corn, of great variety.
Spring and Winter Fetches.
PEAS, BEETS, CARROTS, PARSNIPS, and all other useful Seeds for the farmer and planter.

GARGEN SEEDS.—A large and complete assortment of the different kinds in use at the North and South—all fresh and pure, and imported and home grown expressly for my establishment.

MISCELLANEOUS SEEDS.—Osage, Orange, Locust, Buckthorn, Tobacco, Common and Italian Millet, Broom Corn, Cotton, Flax, Canary, Hemp, Rape and Rice.

FRUIT TREES.—Choice sorts, including the Apple, Pear, Quince, Plum, Peach, Apricot, Nectarine, &c., &c.

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND SHRUBBERY.—Orders received for all the native Forest Trees Shrubs and for such foreign kinds as have become acclimated.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS and sizes.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS combined, of three sizes and prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11½, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, Nos. 50, 60, and all other sizes.

PLOWS—A large variety of patterns, among which are the most approved Sod, Stubble, Side-hill, Double-mold, Sub-soil, Lock Coulter, Self-Sharpener, &c.

CARTS AND WAGGONS—With iron and wood axles, on hand or made to order, in the best and most serviceable manner.

HAY, STRAW AND STALK CUTTERS of all sizes and great variety of patterns.

CORN SHELLERS—For Hand or Horse Power.

FARMERS AND MERCHANTS WILL find at my Warehouse every Implelement or Machine required on a PLANTATION, FARM, or GARDEN. I would call attention to a few of many others offered for sale:

VEGETABLE CUTTERS and VEGETABLE BOILERS, for cutting and boiling food for stock.

BUSH HOOKS and SCYTHES, ROOT-PULLERs, POST-HOLE AUGURS, OX YOKES, OX, LOG and TRACE CHAINS.

Grub Hoes,	Picks,	Shovels,
Spades,	Wheelbarrows,	Harrows,
Cultivators,	Road-Scrapers,	Grindstones,
Seed and Grain Drills,	Garden Engines.	

Sausage Cutters and Stuffers, Garden and Field Rollers, Mowing and Reaping Machines, Churns, Cheese Presses, Portable Blacksmith Forges, Bark Mills, Corn and Cob Crushers, Weather Vanes, Lightning Rods, Horticultural and Carpenters' Tool Chests.

Clover Hullers,	Saw Machines,	Cotton Gins,
Shingle Machines,	Scales,	Gin Gear.
Apple Parers,	Rakes,	Wire Cloth,
Hay and Manure Forks,	Belting for Machinery, &c.	

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

SHORT HORN BULLS.—I have for sale three young, thoroughbred SHORT HORN BULLS; ages—four months, seven months, eighteen months; colors—roan, red, chiefly red; the get of SPLENDOR, a son of Vane Tem pest and imported Wolviston,

JOHN R. PAGE,
73— Sennett, Cayuga Co. N. Y.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet of 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FINE ANGERS QUINCE CUTTINGS,
from one to two feet in length, for
SEVEN DOLLARS PER THOUSAND
READY PACKED,
At the South Norwalk Nurseries.

Address, GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
76—88n1163 South Norwalk, Conn.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE,

on receipt of the price annexed.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation Price 25 cents.
VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
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